

Policy Evaluation of the Effect of Legislation Prohibiting the Payment of Disability Benefits to Individuals Whose Disability is Based on Drug Addiction and Alcoholism

Appendix to the Interim Report

Submitted to:

The Social Security Administration

Contract No. 600-96-27331

Task Order 3, Order No. 0440-97-30026

Project Officer and Task Manager: Kalman Rupp, Ph.D.

Submitted by:

The Lewin Group, Inc.

Principal Investigator: David C. Stapleton, Ph.D.

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and its Subcontractor:

Westat, Inc.

Co-Principal Investigator: Garrett E. Moran, Ph.D.

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APPENDIX I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

APPENDIX I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

A. Description of the Data

The statistics presented in this report are primarily based on extracts from five SSA databases:

- the DA&A Universe File;
- the SSI DA&A 100% Supplemental Security Record (SSR) Extract;
- the SSI 10% Monthly DA&A Tracking File;
- the DA&A Master Beneficiary Record Extract, 810/811 Specification; and
- The Master Earnings file.

We also include some findings from an analysis of the Maximus Referral and Monitoring Agency data. These findings previously appeared in Lewin (1998), which also includes detailed information on those data.

1. DA&A Universe File

The DA&A Universe file was created by the SSA's Office of Disability (OD) in May and June 1996. Its initial purpose was to identify all SSI and DI beneficiaries who were receiving disability benefits on the basis of drug addiction or alcoholism. The file contains a record for each of the 209,374 individuals who received benefit termination notices in June and July 1996 as a result of the changes in DA&A policy enacted in March 1996. The cohort of beneficiaries included in this file consists of 119,949 SSI-only cases, 46,664 Concurrent cases (both SSI and DI), and 42,761 DI-only cases. As beneficiaries have reapplied for benefits, OD has used the Universe File to record the results of the reapplication process for each beneficiary that responded to his or her termination notice.¹ OD has also used the Universe File to record the new benefit application results of DA&A beneficiaries who never appealed their termination but instead filed a new application, or who were denied benefits upon appeal and then filed a new application. The information contained on the Universe File includes beneficiary type (SSI, DI, or Concurrent), date of disability determination, adjudicative level of decision, the result of the disability determination, the primary and secondary disability diagnosis, and the regulation code under which a person was allowed or denied.

2. SSI DA&A 100% SSR Extract

The SSI DA&A 100% SSR Extract used in this analysis was drawn in March 1996. The SSR contains demographic, income, payment and eligibility information on all individuals who have

¹ The term "reapplication" includes DA&A recipients who responded within 60 days after their termination notification and DA&A recipients who filed late appeals at any time prior to the termination of benefits.

ever received SSI payments.² The extract contains data for all SSI cases ever classified as DA&A in and prior to March 1996, and provides a fairly detailed snapshot of the SSI cohort that we follow. Our snapshot analysis utilizes information from the SSI extract on sex, age, race, state of residence, citizenship, addiction, primary impairment, living arrangements, income, length of time on SSI, representative payees, award decision level (e.g., initial award, reconsideration, etc.), disability status (permanently/not permanently disabled), and work incentive status for both SSI-only and Concurrent beneficiaries.^{3 4}

3. SSI 10% Monthly DA&A Tracking File

The SSI 10% Monthly DA&A Tracking File is the product of monthly 10% SSR extracts from February 1996 through June 1997 matched against the DA&A Universe File. The monthly 10% SSR extracts contain information on both actual payments received (i.e., monthly payments adjusted for past over- and under-payments and retroactive eligibility payments) and current eligibility. Containing 11,927 SSI-only and 4,642 Concurrent cases, the DA&A Tracking File has enabled us to follow the monthly eligibility and payment status of a representative sample of the SSI DA&A March-96 Cohort from March 1996 through December 1997.

4. DA&A MBR Extract

The DA&A Master Beneficiary Record Extract contains current and historical program information on DI DA&A beneficiaries. It was created by matching the Master Beneficiary Record (MBR) 810/811 Specification for October 1997 against the DA&A Universe File. The MBR 810/811 contains information on anyone that has ever applied for or received OASDI benefits -- retirees, disabled workers, dependents, etc. Consequently, the 152,584 DA&A beneficiaries on the Universe File matched to the MBR include DI beneficiaries, individuals who applied for Social Security benefits but were denied benefits, and individuals who might be receiving non-DI Social Security benefits on some other person's account.

² The SSR retains the records of beneficiaries even after their benefits have been terminated.

³ We initially had hoped to perform tabulations on the SSR's treatment status field. Upon further research, we discovered that this field is, in fact, blank for most DA&A recipients, and, therefore, exclude it from the analysis.

⁴ At the June 23, 1997 Technical Support Group meeting for this project, a member of the TSG questioned the quality of the citizenship data that appears on the SSR. We subsequently discussed this issue with Charlie Scott at SSA. He informed us that the citizenship fields are generally very accurate, especially when the field reports the recipient as a U.S. citizen. Two caveats to this fact are:

1) Prior to the passage of welfare reform legislation in August 1996, SSA was not required to update a beneficiary's citizenship status after the beneficiary received an award. Consequently if a member of the March 1996 DA&A Cohort changed from legal alien status to citizen status between his or her award date and March 1996, it is unlikely that this change is reflected in the March 1996 100% SSR DA&A Extract.

2) Prior to 1979, SSA did not require that applicants complete the citizenship field. Consequently, a legal alien who became eligible for SSI benefits prior to 1979 would not be coded as a legal alien in the March 1996 100% SSR DA&A extract. Very few March 1996 DA&A cases entered the programs that early.

A December 1995 SSA report by Elsa Ponce, entitled "Lawfully Resident Aliens Who Receive SSI Payments", estimates that approximately 50,000 to 100,000 SSI recipients out of both groups identified above had applied for U.S. citizenship by 1995.

Our tabulations of the March 1996 100% SSR DA&A Extract show that 98.7% of SSI recipients in the cohort are U.S. citizens. Hence, this problem does not appear to be material.

In this analysis, we use the MBR extract both to provide a snapshot of DI DA&A beneficiaries in March 1996. The descriptive information available from the MBR 810/811 is generally comparable to that available from the SSR in most respects. There are, however, several characteristics reported in the SSR that are not recorded in the MBR. These characteristics are citizenship, earned and unearned income, and living arrangement. Unlike the SSR, some fields in the MBR are updated by overwriting existing fields rather than by creating new records or fields. Consequently, the values for several fields in the October 1997 MBR extract, including primary impairment, are the result of updates occurring after March 1996 for many records. As a result, we exclude such fields from the analysis.⁵

5. Master Earnings File

The Master Earnings File (MEF) contains the post-1937 reported historical earnings of all individuals who have ever worked in Social Security covered employment. With the assistance of SSA, we matched the MEF against the DA&A Universe File, the DA&A SSR Extract and the DA&A MBR Extract to obtain pre-disability employment and earnings data for members of the March 1996 DA&A Cohort.

B. Matching Methodology

Classification of beneficiaries into the four beneficiary groups is based on the beneficiary's status in May/June 1996, as recorded in the Universe File. We were able to match 207,064 (98.9 percent) of the 209,374 individuals in the DA&A Universe File to beneficiary records in the DA&A SSR and/or the MBR Extracts. For reasons explained below, however, we only used 198,855 cases in our analysis. These cases consist of 156,126 SSI cases (114,649 SSI-only cases and 41,477 Concurrent cases) and 42,729 DI cases (22,456 Never SSI cases and 20,273 Serial cases).

While some individuals (44) were excluded from the analysis because they had died before March 1996, most were excluded as a result of difficulties matching beneficiaries across SSA administrative databases. We encountered two types of matching issues across the DA&A Universe File, MBR and SSR. The first issue is that there are records in the DA&A Universe File that are “not matched” to either the MBR or SSR. The second issue is that there are some records that are “mismatched” from these files according to program indicators on the DA&A Universe File.

1. Non-matched data

Of the 2,310 “non-matches”, 2,294 are identified as “SSI-only” on the DA&A Universe File. The primary reason why these 2,294 SSI beneficiaries did not match is that the DA&A Universe

⁵ For example, the primary diagnosis field of the MBR will report the primary diagnosis under which a member of the DA&A cohort most recently applied as of October 1997. For those who reapplied, diagnosis most likely differs from the diagnosis under which the beneficiary was allowed as of March 1996. The overwriting of fields also limits our ability to determine the individual's state of residence in March 1996. The results presented in this report assume that DI-only recipients lived in the same state in March 1996 as they did in October 1997.

File was created in May and June 1996 while the DA&A SSR Extract was created in March 1996.

We think there are three potential explanations for the 2,294 beneficiaries who entered the DA&A SSI rolls from March to June 1996. First, some individuals may have been reclassified as DA&A because of Continuing Disability Reviews conducted between March and June 1996. Second, there may have been a time lag between the date of eligibility and the date of DA&A establishment in the SSR. For example, applicants obtaining SSI eligibility in February 1996 may not have been labeled DA&A until April 1996. Finally, it is possible that some SSI applicants with DA&A material to their disability were inadvertently allowed between March 1996 and June 1996. We exclude these 2,294 beneficiaries from our analysis because of the missing program information.

The matching issue is not as severe in the MBR because we have the October 1997 extract of this file. The MBR contains retrospective beneficiary histories covering the time period in which the DA&A Universe file was created. As such, everyone in the October 1997 MBR should also be in the DA&A Universe file. Only 16 beneficiaries in the DA&A Universe file who were identified as “DI” are not matched to the DA&A Universe file. We have no explanation for why these individuals are not in the MBR, but given the very small number, we exclude these beneficiaries from the analysis.

2. Mismatched Data

Exhibit II.1 presents the 207,064 beneficiaries that we could match from the DA&A Universe file to the SSR and/or MBR file and the file(s) to which we matched them. We matched 54,480 DA&A beneficiaries to the SSR only, 30,640 beneficiaries to the MBR only, and 121,944 beneficiaries to both the SSR and the MBR. Of the 121,944 beneficiaries we matched to both the SSR and the MBR, we identified 20,277 DI-Only beneficiaries as ‘Serial’ DI beneficiaries.

Although the results of the matching process were in general quite good, we were surprised by the following mismatches and modified our methodology accordingly:

- 2,992 SSI-Only beneficiaries in the DA&A Universe File appeared only in the MBR;
- 5,179 SSI/DI beneficiaries in the DA&A Universe File appeared in only the MBR; and
- 9 SSI/DI beneficiaries in the DA&A Universe File appeared in only the SSR.

It is our suspicion that the 2,992 SSI-Only beneficiaries who appeared in the MBR but not the March 1996 100% DA&A SSR Extract, either: 1) were not SSI beneficiaries as of March 1996 and became SSI beneficiaries by June 1997; 2) received SSI in March 1996 but were not classified as DA&A in March 1996; or 3) were erroneously coded as SSI beneficiaries on the Universe File and should in fact be DI-only beneficiaries. We suspect that the 5,179 SSI/DI beneficiaries appearing in only the MBR do not appear in the March 1996 100% DA&A SSI Extract for the same reasons. We exclude these beneficiaries from our analysis. Finally, although we suspect that the nine SSI/DI beneficiaries found in the SSR only were misclassified

as SSI/DI in the DA&A Universe File, we include these nine cases in the analysis using their Universe file program classification.

In addition to the findings presented in Exhibit II.1, we also found 11,431 SSI-only cases appearing in both the SSR and MBR that received at least one DI or other Social Security payment at some point in their lifetime. While many of these cases reported a non-DI Social Security payment, there were still some unexplained case histories. We use the DA&A Universe File's classification for these individuals (i.e., SSI-only).

C. Reapplications vs. New Applications

Former DA&A recipients could seek continued benefits through three routes: by a timely appeal of their scheduled termination filed prior to July 29, 1996, by a late appeal filed after July 29, 1996 but before January 1, 1997, or by filing a new application at any time after termination. From an administrative point of view, it is important to distinguish between timely appeals and late appeals. SSA guaranteed continued benefits beyond December 31, 1996 to all DI and SSI beneficiaries filing a timely appeal if they had not yet received an initial medical decision. Moreover, Goldberg/Kelly procedures required that SSI recipients filing a timely appeal continue to receive payments through the reconsideration level. In contrast, most individuals filing late appeals and awaiting an initial medical decision were not eligible to receive continued payments beyond December 31, 1996.⁶ Unfortunately, the Universe File does not allow us to reliably distinguish between timely appeals and late appeals as the fields on the Universe File identifying timely appeals from late appeals have been estimated to be at best 75 percent accurate. On the advice of Charlie Scott at SSA/ORES, we have chosen to classify timely appeals and late appeals together as "reapplications." We classify all applications occurring at any time after termination as "new applications." The sum of "reapplicants" and "new applicants" exceeds the number of former recipients who have sought to retain or re-establish their benefits as some that unsuccessfully pursued the first route have subsequently pursued the second.

⁶ Exempted from this rule are those SSI beneficiaries who could demonstrate good cause for filing a late appeal. These individuals continued to receive benefits under Goldberg/Kelly procedures.

D. Variable Definitions

Variable Descriptions for Exhibits App.I..1- App.I.16, in order of appearance	
Variable	Description
Number	Indicates the number of beneficiaries who received termination notices in June or July 1996.
Number Matched/Percent Matched	Number of DA&A beneficiaries in the Office of Disability's Universe File matched to the March 1996 SSI DA&A extract or the DA&A Master Beneficiary Record extract.
Age	Age of beneficiary in March 1996.
Race	Race of beneficiary. "Other" includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Hispanic, North American Indian, and Other.
Citizenship	Legal citizenship status on record in March 1996.
Addiction	Medical determination of alcoholism, drug addiction, or both at time of most recent allowance or redetermination before March 1996.
Living Arrangement	Living arrangement on record as of March 1996.
Federal SSI Payment Per Month	Federal SSI payment received during March 1996. This amount may include back payments for new awardees or other adjustments to the amount due because of current eligibility.
State Supplement Per Month	Federally administered state payment received during March 1996. This amount may also include back payments or other adjustments due because of current eligibility.
Federal DI Benefit per Month	Federal DI payment received during March 1996. This amount may include back payments for new awardees or other adjustments to the amount due because of revised eligibility.
Earned Income Per Month	Amount of wage and salary and/or self-employment income of record for March 1996. This amount is based on the most recent information provided by the beneficiary as of March 1996.
Unearned Income Per Month	Amount of unearned income of record for March 1996. This amount includes DI payments, payments from other transfer programs, interest income, etc.
Length of Time on DI and/or SSI	This variable is measured as the duration of time since the beneficiary first received SSI or DI. In the case of SSI recipients, the date of eligibility for those who receive allowances is determined by the date of application. ⁷ Duration for DI is measured from the first date in which the beneficiary is eligible after the mandatory 5 month waiting period. Time from possible previous spells is not included. The no payment received category includes individuals who obtained an award, but never received payment.
Representative Payee	Type of representative payee on record in March 1996.
Decision Level	Decision level of most recent allowance before March 1996.
Primary Impairment Class	Primary diagnostic code for most recent allowance or redetermination before March 1996. These fields are most often missing for cases allowed on appeal.
Work Incentive Status	Work incentive status includes three categories: beneficiaries who retained SSI and Medicaid eligibility but received no SSI payment in March 1996 because of their earnings of record (Section 1619b), beneficiaries who received SSI payments but earned more than \$500 (Section 1619a), and beneficiaries who earned less than \$500. Any SSI beneficiary with earnings in excess of \$500 is automatically in 1619 status. As a rule, those in 1619b status have higher earnings than those in 1619a status, but the earnings cut-off between 1619a and 1619b depends on both the individual (because of impairment related work expenses and unearned income), and the individual's state of residence (because state supplements to SSI affect the 1619a cut-off).

⁷ The date of application is the same as the date of eligibility for those who receive allowances.

Variable Descriptions for Exhibits App.I..1- App.I.16, in order of appearance	
Variable	Description
Percentage of Adult Years with Earnings in Covered Employment Before Program Entry	This variable is the percentage of years with positive Social Security earnings from the date the beneficiary reached age 18 to the most recent date of DI or SSI application. This variable is missing for beneficiaries under the age of 18 at the time of disability onset. Some recipients work in covered employment after obtaining SSI or DI, but these years and earnings are not reflected in the numbers reported.
Social Security Employment Earnings in Year Prior to Program Entry as a Percent of Poverty.	This variable is the ratio of the Social Security employment earnings to the federal poverty line for a family of one in the year prior to the beneficiary's most recent date of DI or SSI application. A percentage of less than 100 means that the beneficiary had earnings less than the federal poverty line.
Social Security Employment Earnings Two Years Prior to Program Entry as a Percent of Poverty.	This variable is the ratio of the Social Security employment earnings to the federal poverty line for a family of one two years prior to the beneficiary's most recent date of DI or SSI application.
Social Security Employment Earnings Three Years Prior to Program Entry as a Percent of Poverty.	This variable is the ratio of the Social Security employment earnings to the federal poverty line for a family of one three years prior to the beneficiary's most recent date of DI or SSI application.
1995 Social Security Employment Earnings as a Percent of Poverty	This variable is the ratio of 1995 Social Security employment earnings to the 1995 federal poverty line for a family of one.
1995 Social Security Employment Earnings Divided by Twelve	This variable is constructed using annual Social Security employment earnings from 1995. These earnings are adjusted to 1996 dollars using the Consumer Price Index and divided by twelve to obtain a measure of mean monthly earnings in 1996 dollars.
Medical Eligibility in January and June 1997	Medical eligibility status for SSI or DI benefits in January 1997 and June 1997. Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility if the recipient does not satisfy the non-medical criterion.
Monthly Payment Status	A beneficiary is considered to have been paid if a positive amount of income was received from either SSI (federal or state supplement) or DI. Monthly payment status for the March 1996 DA&A SSI cohort is derived from the 10% DA&A SSI extract. Monthly payment status for DI DA&A beneficiaries is obtained from the historical fields in the Master Beneficiary Record. Monthly payment status for DI DA&A beneficiaries is based on revised payment data.
Current Monthly Eligibility Status	Current Monthly Eligibility Status is only calculated for SSI recipients because DI recipients to whom benefits are paid are also DI-eligible. Eligibility and payment status for SSI can differ if a beneficiary is scheduled to receive retroactive payments that continue even after SSI eligibility has been terminated. Further, some of those we report as ineligible in a specific month may become eligible retroactively for that month at some future date.
Payment Suspension Reinstated by June 1997	Any month in which a beneficiary received no SSI (federal or state supplement) or DI payment. Beneficiaries eligibility reinstated by June 1997 either filed a reapplication to their DA&A termination or a new application and received a SSI (federal or state supplement) and/or DI payment in June 1997.

E. Detailed Exhibits

Exhibit App.I.1
Beneficiaries from DA&A Universe File

File	Beneficiary Type in DA&A Universe File			
	SSI-Only	SSI/DI	DI-Only	Total
SSR	54,471	9	0	54,480
SSR and MBR	60,192	41,475	20,277	121,944
MBR	2,992	5,179	22,469	30,640
Total	117,655	46,663	42,746	207,064

Exhibit App.I.2
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort⁸

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total ⁹	Never SSI	Serial ¹⁰	Total	Only	Concurrent	
TOTAL							
Number	42,761	NA	NA	166,613	119,949	46,664	209,374
Number Matched ¹¹	42,729	22,456	20,273	156,126	114,649	41,477	198,855
Percent Matched	99.9	NA	NA	93.7	95.6	88.9	95.0
Row Percent	21.5	11.3	10.2	78.5	57.7	20.9	100.0
SEX							
Male	86.6	85.9	87.3	68.9	66.6	75.0	72.6
Female	13.4	14.0	12.7	31.1	33.2	24.9	27.4
AGE							
Under 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
18-29	3.2	2.6	4.0	8.6	8.0	10.2	7.5
30-39	23.1	20.0	26.5	31.7	30.0	36.6	29.9
40-49	41.4	40.4	42.4	37.7	38.4	35.7	38.5
50-59	25.3	27.8	22.6	17.8	18.9	14.8	19.4
60-61	3.1	3.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.0
62	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8
63	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
64	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Over 64	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.6
Mean	45.5	46.6	44.2	42.0	42.5	40.8	42.8
RACE							
White	59.5	63.0	55.6	41.9	38.0	52.6	45.3
Black	27.4	23.3	32.0	39.5	43.2	29.3	37.0
Other	12.1	12.7	11.4	9.0	9.1	8.6	9.2
Unreported	1.0	1.0	1.0	9.6	9.7	9.3	8.5
CITIZENSHIP							
U.S. citizen	NA	NA	NA	98.7	98.7	98.6	NA
Legal aliens	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.1	NA
Unknown/ Unqualified	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3	NA
ADDICTION							
Alcohol only	37.1	35.9	38.4	52.3	51.4	54.6	51.2
Drug only	10.8	9.2	12.5	17.7	17.7	17.9	16.4
Both	6.6	4.9	8.4	29.9	30.8	27.4	26.8
Unknown	45.6	50.0	40.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.7
LIVING ARRANGEMENT							
Own household	NA	NA	NA	93.4	93.7	92.5	NA
Another's household	NA	NA	NA	3.4	2.9	4.8	NA
Parent's household	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.3	0.0	NA
Institution or Medicaid facility	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.3	NA

⁸ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

⁹ DI-total does not include concurrent beneficiaries.

¹⁰ DI-only beneficiaries who are former SSI recipients.

¹¹ Indicates the number of beneficiaries who received termination notices in June or July 1996 and were DA&A beneficiaries in March 1996.

Exhibit App.I.2
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort (Continued)¹²

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
FEDERAL SSI PAYMENT PER MONTH							
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.4	7.7	33.1	32.7
\$1 - \$149	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	1.6	33.4	7.9
\$150 - \$299	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.7	12.0	3.5
\$300 - \$499	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.7	75.1	5.9	44.5
\$500 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	13.8	15.7	11.3
Median of Payments>0	--	--	--	\$470	\$470	\$150	\$470
STATE SUPPLEMENT PER MONTH							
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.7	64.0	63.0	71.5
\$1-\$149	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	14.1	20.9	12.5
\$150 or more	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	21.9	16.1	16.0
Median of Payments>0	--	--	--	\$156	\$156	\$111	\$156
FEDERAL DI BENEFIT PER MONTH							
None	5.5	4.5	6.6	74.7	100.0	4.6	58.8
\$1 - \$249	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.0	7.6	2.0
\$250 - \$499	9.7	8.1	11.6	15.2	0.0	57.1	14.6
\$500 - \$799	54.9	52.2	57.8	6.9	0.0	26.1	17.4
\$800 - \$1,099	23.3	26.3	20.0	1.0	0.0	3.9	5.8
\$1,100 or more	6.0	8.2	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.5
Median of Payments>0	\$681	\$708	\$657	\$448	--	\$448	\$553
TOTAL COMBINED SSI AND DI BENEFIT PER MONTH							
None	5.5	4.5	6.6	6.1	7.5	2.4	6.0
\$1 - \$249	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.7
\$250 - \$499	9.7	8.1	11.6	49.0	54.5	34.0	40.6
\$500 - \$799	54.7	52.2	57.8	27.4	22.6	40.5	33.3
\$800 - \$1,099	23.3	26.3	20.0	8.8	10.0	5.6	11.9
\$1,100 or more	6.3	8.2	3.6	6.5	3.1	16.1	6.5
Median of Payments>0	\$681	\$708	\$657	\$490	\$470	\$576	\$546
EARNED INCOME PER MONTH							
None	NA	NA	NA	97.5	97.8	96.7	NA
\$1 - \$149	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.6	NA
\$150 - \$299	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.3	0.4	NA
\$300 - \$499	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.5	NA
\$500 or more	NA	NA	NA	1.2	1.0	1.6	NA
Median of Incomes>0	NA	NA	NA	\$261	\$264	\$257	NA
UNEARNED INCOME PER MONTH							
None	NA	NA	NA	66.2	88.1	5.4	NA
\$1 - \$149	NA	NA	NA	3.4	4.0	1.9	NA
\$150 - \$299	NA	NA	NA	7.9	5.9	13.3	NA
\$300 - \$499	NA	NA	NA	14.3	1.2	50.3	NA
\$500 or more	NA	NA	NA	8.2	0.7	29.0	NA
Median of Incomes>0	NA	NA	NA	\$390	\$157	\$426	NA

¹² Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

Exhibit App.I.2
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort (Continued)¹³

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
LENGTH OF TIME ON DI AND/OR SSI ¹⁴							
No payment received ¹⁵	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.5
Less than 1 year	3.4	4.9	1.8	7.4	6.1	11.0	6.5
1-2 years	28.0	25.1	31.3	35.3	33.4	40.8	33.8
3-5 years	45.7	42.5	49.3	42.7	45.0	36.3	43.4
6-8 years	12.4	13.8	10.9	9.6	10.3	7.4	10.2
9-11 years	5.5	7.1	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.5	3.6
12-14 years	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
15 years or more	3.3	4.4	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.2
Mean	4.9	5.3	4.5	3.7	3.9	3.3	4.0
REPRESENTATIVE PAYEE							
Spouse	NA	NA	NA	5.8	5.4	6.9	NA
Parent	NA	NA	NA	19.2	19.1	19.6	NA
Child	NA	NA	NA	4.1	4.5	2.9	NA
Other relative	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.0	19.6	NA
Public official	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3	NA
Social agency	NA	NA	NA	14.8	13.8	17.4	NA
Mental institutions	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.2	1.7	NA
Non-mental institutions	NA	NA	NA	4.8	4.4	5.9	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA	26.1	26.6	24.6	NA
No representative payee	NA	NA	NA	0.8	0.7	1.1	NA
DECISION LEVEL							
Initial award	NA	NA	NA	53.1	53.8	51.1	NA
Reconsideration	NA	NA	NA	14.5	14.4	14.8	NA
Hearing	NA	NA	NA	32.0	31.4	33.9	NA
Appeals council	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.4	NA
DISABILITY STATUS							
Permanently Disabled	NA	NA	NA	3.6	4.0	2.6	NA
Not Permanently Disabled	NA	NA	NA	96.2	95.9	97.2	NA
Not Established	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	NA

¹³ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

¹⁴ This variable is measured as the duration of time since first receiving SSI or DI. In the case of SSI recipients, the date of eligibility for those who receive allowances is determined by the date of application. Duration for DI is measured from the first date in which the beneficiary is eligible after the mandatory 5 month waiting period.

¹⁵ The no payment received category includes only individuals who obtained an award, but never received payment.

Exhibit App.I.2
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort (Continued) ¹⁶

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
PRIMARY IMPAIRMENT CLASS							
Infectious and parasitic	NA	NA	NA	0.7	0.7	0.6	NA
AIDS/HIV	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	NA
Neoplasms	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA
Endocrine	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.4	NA
Psychiatric	NA	NA	NA	74.8	76.0	71.7	NA
Substance abuse	NA	NA	NA	63.8	65.3	59.8	NA
Affective disorders	NA	NA	NA	4.4	4.1	5.3	NA
Personality disorders, anxiety and other neuroses	NA	NA	NA	2.4	2.4	2.5	NA
Schizophrenia, paranoia, and functional psychoses	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.8	2.2	NA
Other psychoses	NA	NA	NA	2.3	2.4	1.9	NA
Mental Retardation	NA	NA	NA	3.0	3.2	2.3	NA
Central Nervous System	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3	NA
Circulatory	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.3	NA
Respiratory	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	NA
Digestive	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.4	NA
Cirrhosis of liver and chronic liver disease	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.3	0.3	NA
Genitourinary	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Musculoskeletal	NA	NA	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	NA
Congenital	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Injury	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.3	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA
Unknown	NA	NA	NA	18.6	17.4	22.5	NA
WORK INCENTIVE STATUS ¹⁷							
Working, but earning less than \$500	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	0.8	NA
Section 1619(a)	NA	NA	NA	0.3	0.4	0.1	NA
Section 1619(b)	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.3	1.3	NA

¹⁶ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

¹⁷ Work incentive status includes three categories: beneficiaries who retain SSI and Medicaid eligibility but received no SSI payment in March 1996 because of their earnings of record (Section 1619b), beneficiaries who received SSI payments but earned more than \$500 (Section 1619a), and beneficiaries who earned less than \$500. Any SSI beneficiary with earnings in excess of \$500 is automatically in 1619 status. As a rule, those in 1619b status have higher earnings than those in 1619a status, but the earnings cut-off between 1619a and 1619b depends on both the individual (because of impairment related work expenses and unearned income), and the individual's state of residence (because state supplements to SSI affect the cut-off).

Exhibit App.I.2
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort (Continued)¹⁸

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
PERCENTAGE OF ADULT YEARS WITH EARNINGS IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT BEFORE PROGRAM ENTRY ¹⁹							
Missing ²⁰	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
None	11.1	0.7	22.5	9.7	11.8	3.7	10.0
1-20 percent	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.4	11.3	0.4	6.6
21-40 percent	0.6	0.6	0.5	14.9	19.7	1.9	11.8
41-60 percent	2.9	3.0	2.8	21.2	25.6	8.9	17.3
61-80 percent	15.4	16.2	14.6	24.2	23.2	27.1	22.3
81-99 percent	46.5	52.3	40.1	15.5	6.7	39.7	22.2
100 percent	23.0	26.2	19.3	6.1	1.7	18.4	9.7
SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS IN YEAR PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRY AS A PERCENT OF POVERTY ²¹							
Zero	34.6	27.4	42.6	60.5	72.3	27.8	54.9
1-49 percent	22.2	22.7	21.6	26.3	22.6	36.6	25.4
50-99 percent	13.3	13.7	12.9	7.4	3.3	18.5	8.7
100-199 percent	15.7	16.9	14.3	4.6	1.5	13.1	7.0
200-299 percent	7.2	9.1	5.2	0.9	0.2	2.9	2.3
Greater than 300 percent	7.0	10.3	3.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.8
SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS TWO YEARS PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRY AS A PERCENT OF POVERTY							
Zero	29.3	21.3	38.1	58.3	71.1	23.1	52.1
1-49 percent	20.0	19.8	20.1	26.3	22.9	35.7	24.9
50-99 percent	12.9	13.2	12.6	7.8	3.6	19.5	8.9
100-199 percent	17.4	18.4	16.3	5.6	1.9	15.8	8.1
200-299 percent	9.6	11.6	7.5	1.3	0.3	4.0	3.1
Greater than 300 percent	10.8	15.7	5.4	0.6	0.2	1.9	2.8
SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS THREE YEARS PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRY AS A PERCENT OF POVERTY ²²							
Zero	25.3	16.6	34.9	56.4	69.7	19.6	49.7
1-49 percent	18.4	18.6	18.2	26.8	23.8	35.0	25.0
50-99 percent	12.9	13.1	12.7	8.3	3.8	20.5	9.3
100-199 percent	18.6	19.7	17.4	6.2	2.1	17.4	8.9
200-299 percent	11.5	13.4	9.3	1.6	0.4	4.9	3.7
Greater than 300 percent	13.3	18.6	7.5	0.8	0.2	2.5	3.5

¹⁸ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

¹⁹ This variable is the percentage of years from the date the individual reached age 18 to the most recent date of DI or SSI application that an individual had positive Social Security earnings. Changes in Social Security coverage from 1937 may understate the number of annual years with earnings for older workers. This bias, however, should be relatively small particularly for workers who were employed after 1957. According to the SSA (1995), between the years 1957 and 1994 the percentage of covered workers has ranged from 94.7 percent to 98.3 percent.

²⁰ This variable will be missing for individuals under the age of 18 at the time of disability onset.

²¹ This variable is a ratio of the nominal Social Security employment earnings to the federal poverty line for an individual in the year prior to the beneficiary's most recent date of DI or SSI application.

²² This variable is the ratio of the nominal Social Security employment earnings to the federal poverty line for a family of one in the year prior to the most recent date of DI or SSI application.

Exhibit App.I.2
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort (Continued)²³

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
1995 SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF POVERTY							
Zero	77.5	77.5	77.6	81.4	84.6	72.7	80.6
1-49 percent	15.2	14.9	15.4	15.1	12.8	21.5	15.1
50-99 percent	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.2	1.6	3.8	2.5
100-199 percent	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.3
200-299 percent	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Greater than 300 percent	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
1995 SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS DIVIDED BY TWELVE ²⁴							
None	76.8	76.8	76.8	80.6	83.8	71.7	79.8
\$1 - \$149	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.4	11.0	16.4	12.2
\$150 - \$299	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.3	5.2	3.3
\$300 - \$499	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.3	3.2	2.0
\$500 or more	5.1	5.5	4.7	2.1	1.6	3.4	2.7
Mean of Earnings>0	\$361	\$387	\$332	\$200	\$188	\$218	\$240

²³ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

²⁴ This variable is inflated to 1996 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

Exhibit App.I.3
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort, by Sex and Addiction ²⁵

Characteristics	Total	Sex		Addiction			
		Male	Female	Alcohol Only	Drug Only	Both	Missing ²⁶
TOTAL							
Number	198,855	144,369	54,486	101,615	32,612	53,293	11,335
SEX							
Male	72.6	100.0	0.0	75.7	62.8	70.2	85.0
Female	27.4	0.0	100.0	24.3	37.2	29.8	15.0
ADDICTION							
Alcohol only	51.2	53.3	45.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug only	16.4	14.1	22.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Both	26.8	25.9	29.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Missing	5.7	6.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
PROGRAM							
SSI-only	57.7	52.9	70.4	57.9	62.4	66.4	0.4
Concurrent	20.9	21.5	19.0	22.3	22.8	21.4	0.2
Serial	10.2	12.2	4.8	11.9	8.5	10.2	0.2
Never SSI	11.3	13.4	5.8	7.9	6.3	2.1	99.3
AGE							
Under 18	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0
18-29	7.5	6.7	9.5	5.5	11.8	9.6	2.3
30-39	29.9	27.4	36.4	25.1	37.5	37.1	17.3
40-49	38.5	39.2	36.5	38.1	38.7	39.7	35.6
50-59	19.4	21.3	14.3	24.9	9.6	11.8	32.9
60-61	2.0	2.3	1.2	2.8	0.8	0.7	5.2
62	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.3	2.4
63	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.3
64	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.6
Over 64	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4
Mean	42.8	43.5	40.8	44.5	39.5	40.3	47.9
RACE							
White	45.3	46.4	42.4	51.8	40.6	31.1	66.8
Black	37.0	36.2	39.0	30.4	38.7	52.0	20.7
Other	9.2	9.7	7.9	8.4	12.3	8.6	11.5
Unreported	8.5	7.7	10.7	9.4	8.4	8.3	1.0
FEDERAL SSI PAYMENT PER MONTH							
None	32.7	37.5	20.1	30.7	28.7	24.8	99.6
\$1 - \$149	7.9	8.0	7.7	9.0	8.3	7.3	0.1
\$150 - \$299	3.5	3.2	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.0
\$300 - \$499	44.5	40.8	54.4	45.4	49.0	49.5	0.3
\$500 or more	11.3	10.5	13.4	11.0	10.2	15.0	0.0
Median of Payments>0	\$470	\$470	\$470	\$470	\$470	\$470	\$410

²⁵ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

²⁶ Almost all missing cases are DI-only or Serial

Exhibit App.I.3
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort, by Sex and Addiction
(Continued)²⁷

Characteristics	Total	Sex		Addiction			
		Male	Female	Alcohol Only	Drug Only	Both	Missing
STATE SUPPLEMENT PER MONTH							
None	71.5	73.7	65.7	74.3	57.2	68.8	99.8
\$1-\$149	12.5	12.0	13.8	13.7	15.3	11.3	0.1
\$150 or more	16.0	14.3	20.5	12.0	27.5	19.9	0.1
Median of Payments>0	\$156	\$156	\$156	\$111	\$156	\$156	\$150
FEDERAL DI BENEFIT PER MONTH							
None	58.8	54.2	71.0	58.4	64.6	67.7	3.1
\$1 - \$249	2.0	1.6	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.6
\$250 - \$499	14.6	14.7	14.3	15.7	14.9	13.7	7.7
\$500 - \$799	17.4	20.4	9.3	17.1	14.0	12.7	51.3
\$800 - \$1,099	5.8	7.3	2.0	5.4	3.6	3.3	28.5
\$1,100 or more	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	8.8
Median of Payments>0	\$548	\$571	\$459	\$534	\$507	\$508	\$727
TOTAL COMBINED SSI AND DI BENEFIT PER MONTH							
None	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.3	7.8	7.0	2.8
\$1 - \$249	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.7
\$250 - \$499	40.6	38.3	46.6	44.8	34.7	43.0	7.8
\$500 - \$799	33.3	34.3	30.4	30.5	41.1	29.9	51.5
\$800 - \$1,099	11.9	12.7	10.0	11.4	9.2	11.1	28.5
\$1,100 or more	6.5	6.9	5.5	5.8	5.8	7.7	8.8
Median of Payments>0	\$546	\$556	\$497	\$501	\$571	\$521	\$726
LENGTH OF TIME ON DI AND/OR SSI ²⁸							
No payment received ²⁹	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Less than 1 year	6.5	6.1	7.6	6.3	7.6	6.6	5.0
1-2 years	33.8	32.7	36.8	33.1	36.3	35.8	23.3
3-5 years	43.4	44.0	41.8	42.4	42.0	46.7	39.9
6-8 years	10.2	10.7	8.8	11.3	9.3	7.5	15.1
9-11 years	3.6	3.9	2.8	4.4	2.4	1.9	8.1
12-14 years	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.2
15 years or more	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	5.6
Mean	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	5.7

²⁷ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

²⁸ This variable is measured as the duration of time since first receiving SSI or DI. In the case of SSI recipients, the date of eligibility for those who receive allowances is determined by the date of application. Duration for DI is measured from the first date in which the beneficiary is eligible after the mandatory 5 month waiting period.

²⁹ The no payment received category includes only individuals who obtained an award, but never received payment.

Exhibit App.I.3
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort, by Sex and Addiction
(Continued)³⁰

Characteristics	Total	Sex		Addiction			
		Male	Female	Alcohol Only	Drug Only	Both	Missing
PERCENTAGE OF ADULT YEARS WITH EARNINGS IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT BEFORE PROGRAM ENTRY ³¹							
Missing ³²	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8
None	10.0	8.3	12.0	8.9	12.4	12.5	1.0
1-20 percent	6.6	3.9	14.3	5.9	8.0	8.5	0.3
21-40 percent	11.8	9.4	18.7	11.1	13.4	14.7	0.7
41-60 percent	17.3	16.7	19.1	17.7	17.8	18.9	3.3
61-80 percent	22.3	24.2	17.9	24.1	21.4	21.1	15.7
81-99 percent	22.2	26.0	12.3	23.4	17.2	16.3	52.6
100 percent	9.7	11.4	5.7	9.0	9.8	7.9	25.6
SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS IN YEAR PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRY AS A PERCENT OF POVERTY ³³							
Zero	54.9	52.8	59.6	55.5	56.8	58.3	28.6
1-49 percent	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	25.9	26.0	21.4
50-99 percent	8.7	9.2	7.2	8.8	8.1	7.8	13.1
100-199 percent	7.0	7.7	5.2	6.9	6.1	5.6	16.8
200-299 percent	2.3	2.6	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.5	9.9
Greater than 300 percent	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	11.4
SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS TWO YEARS PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRY AS A PERCENT OF POVERTY							
Zero	52.1	49.5	57.9	52.6	54.6	56.0	22.1
1-49 percent	24.9	25.2	24.8	25.2	25.5	25.4	18.7
50-99 percent	8.9	9.6	7.4	9.1	8.4	8.2	12.4
100-199 percent	8.1	8.9	6.3	8.0	7.3	6.7	18.4
200-299 percent	3.1	3.5	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	12.6
Greater than 300 percent	2.8	3.3	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.5	17.1

³⁰ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

³¹ This variable is the percentage of years from the date the individual reached age 18 to the most recent date of DI or SSI application that an individual had positive Social Security earnings. Changes in Social Security coverage from 1937 may understate the number of annual years with earnings for older workers. This bias, however, should be relatively small particularly for workers who were employed after 1957. According to the SSA (1995), between the years 1957 and 1994 the percentage of covered workers has ranged from 94.7 percent to 98.3 percent.

³² This variable is missing for individuals under the age of 21 at the time of disability onset.

³³ This variable is a ratio of the nominal Social Security employment earnings to the federal poverty line for an individual in the year prior to the beneficiary's most recent date of DI or SSI application.

Exhibit App.I.3
Characteristics of the March 1996 DA&A Beneficiary Cohort, by
Sex and Addiction (Continued) ³⁴

Characteristics	Total	Sex		Addiction			
		Male	Female	Alcohol Only	Drug Only	Both	Missing
SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS THREE YEARS PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRY AS A PERCENT OF POVERTY ³⁵							
Zero	49.7	46.8	56.1	50.2	52.3	54.2	17.4
1-49 percent	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.6	25.5	17.7
50-99 percent	9.3	9.9	7.6	9.4	8.8	8.6	12.5
100-199 percent	8.9	9.8	6.7	8.9	7.9	7.3	19.2
200-299 percent	3.7	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.7	13.8
Greater than 300 percent	3.5	4.2	1.8	2.8	2.4	1.8	20.6
1995 SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF POVERTY							
Zero	80.6	80.6	80.5	83.0	78.3	77.2	81.8
1-49 percent	15.1	14.8	15.9	13.4	16.8	17.9	13.3
50-99 percent	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9
100-199 percent	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.8
200-299 percent	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6
Greater than 300 percent	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6
1995 SOCIAL SECURITY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS DIVIDED BY TWELVE ³⁶							
None	79.8	79.8	79.7	82.3	77.5	76.2	80.7
\$1 - \$149	12.2	11.8	13.1	10.7	13.6	14.4	10.7
\$150 - \$299	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.8	2.7
\$300 - \$499	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.2
\$500 or more	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.1	4.2
Mean of earnings>0	\$240	\$253	\$203	\$228	\$249	\$229	\$359

³⁴ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

³⁵ This variable is the ratio of the nominal Social Security employment earnings to the federal poverty line for a family of one in the year prior to the most recent date of DI or SSI application.

³⁶ This variable is inflated to 1996 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

Exhibit App.I.4
Distribution of the March 1996 Cohort by State in March 1996

State ³⁷	DI -only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial ³⁸	Total	Only	Concurrent	
TOTAL MATCHED SAMPLE³⁹	42,729	22,456	20,273	156,126	114,649	41,477	198,855
NORTHEAST	17.3	20.4	14	14.6	13.2	17.9	15.1
New England	7.8	8.6	7.2	5.5	4.3	8.4	5.9
Maine	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.7
New Hampshire	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Vermont	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Massachusetts	4.7	4.6	4.8	3.6	3.0	5.4	3.8
Rhode Island	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Connecticut	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7
Middle Atlantic	9.5	11.8	6.8	9.1	8.9	9.5	9.2
New York	5.5	7.0	3.9	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.3
New Jersey	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9
Pennsylvania	2.6	3.1	2.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0
MIDWEST	32.4	31.5	33.4	32.7	36.3	22.4	32.7
East North Central	26.6	24.8	28.6	28.2	32.1	17.3	27.9
Ohio	4.3	5.1	3.4	4.8	5.3	3.3	4.7
Indiana	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6
Illinois	10.9	8.1	14	12.2	14.4	6	11.9
Michigan	6.7	6.9	6.5	7.8	9.0	4.6	7.6
Wisconsin	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
West North Central	5.8	6.7	4.8	4.5	4.2	5.1	4.8
Minnesota	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Iowa	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Missouri	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2
North Dakota	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Dakota	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nebraska	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Kansas	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
SOUTH	27.5	28.3	26.5	21.2	19.7	26.1	22.5
South Atlantic	13.2	14.3	11.8	8.6	7.9	11.6	9.7
Delaware	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Maryland	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
District of Columbia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Virginia	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2
West Virginia	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
North Carolina	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.5
South Carolina	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
Georgia	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.5
Florida	3.0	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.1
East South Central	10.3	9.2	11.7	9.9	9.2	11.5	9.9
Kentucky	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.4
Tennessee	4.8	3.6	6.2	4.4	4.1	5.2	4.5
Alabama	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2
Mississippi	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8

³⁷ Grouped by Census Division.

³⁸ DI-only beneficiaries who are former SSI recipients.

³⁹ Indicates the number of beneficiaries who received termination notices in June or July 1996 and were DA&A beneficiaries in March 1996.

Exhibit App.I.4
Distribution of the March 1996 Cohort by State in March 1996 (Continued)

State ⁴⁰	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial ⁴¹	Total	Only	Concurrent	
West South Central	4.0	4.8	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9
Arkansas	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Louisiana	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Oklahoma	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Texas	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
WEST	22.6	19.9	25.9	31.5	30.5	33.8	29.7
Mountain	4.8	5.1	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.8
Montana	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Idaho	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wyoming	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Colorado	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
New Mexico	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Arizona	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Utah	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Nevada	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6
Pacific	17.8	14.8	21.4	28.1	27.3	29.7	25.9
Washington	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4
Oregon	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
California	12.4	9.1	16.1	24.0	23.5	25.1	21.5
Alaska	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Hawaii	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
OTHER⁴²	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Distribution by U.S. Court of Appeals Circuits⁴³							
District of Columbia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
First Circuit	6.4	6.7	6.3	4.7	3.7	7.3	5.0
Second Circuit	6.9	8.9	4.8	6.0	5.6	6.7	6.2
Third Circuit	4.2	5.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
Fourth Circuit	8.0	8.4	7.6	5.2	5.0	6.6	5.9
Fifth Circuit	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.7
Sixth Circuit	18.8	18.5	19.2	20.5	21.8	17.0	20.2
Seventh Circuit	15.6	12.8	18.7	15.6	17.8	9.4	15.6
Eighth Circuit	5.7	6.5	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.7
Ninth Circuit	20.0	16.5	24.2	30.3	29.4	32.2	28.0
Tenth Circuit	3.3	3.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.6
Eleventh Circuit	6.5	7.4	5.4	4.4	3.7	6.2	4.8

⁴⁰ Grouped by Census Division.

⁴¹ DI-only beneficiaries who are former SSI recipients.

⁴² Other includes Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.

⁴³ The states and territories contained in each circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals system are as follows: District of Columbia (DC), First Circuit (ME, MA, NH, RI, PR), Second Circuit (CT, NY, VT), Third Circuit (DE, NJ, PA, VI), Fourth Circuit (MD, NC, SC, VA, WVA), Fifth Circuit (LA, MS, TX), Sixth Circuit (KY, MI, OH, TN), Seventh Circuit (IL, IN, WI), Eighth Circuit (AR, IA, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD), Ninth Circuit (AK, AZ, CA, Guam, HI, ID, MT, NV, Northern Mariana Islands, OR, WA), Tenth Circuit (CO, KS, NM, OK, UT, WY) and Eleventh Circuit (AL, FL, GA).

Exhibit App.I.5
Rate of DA&A Beneficiaries per 100,000 adults 18-64 by State in March 1996

State ⁴⁴	DI-only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial ⁴⁵	Total	Only	Concurrent	
UNITED STATES	26.3	13.8	12.5	96.2	70.6	25.5	122.5
NORTHEAST	23.8	9.4	14.4	71.3	47.9	23.4	95.7
New England	41.4	18.4	23.0	101.7	60.1	41.6	143.1
Maine	50.5	25.7	24.8	128.0	63.0	65.0	178.5
New Hampshire	25.3	15.0	10.3	32.9	18.3	14.6	58.2
Vermont	27.2	15.6	11.6	64.5	34.3	30.2	91.7
Massachusetts	53.1	27.3	25.8	147.7	89.2	58.5	200.7
Rhode Island	31.6	24.9	6.7	74.8	47.1	27.7	106.4
Connecticut	25.0	17.4	7.6	44.0	27.5	16.5	69.0
Middle Atlantic	17.6	6.2	11.4	60.6	43.6	16.9	78.1
New York	21.1	14.1	7.0	72.2	51.5	20.7	93.2
New Jersey	11.9	8.0	3.9	25.6	16.0	9.5	37.5
Pennsylvania	15.3	9.6	5.7	66.2	50.2	16.0	81.5
MIDWEST	37.4	18.7	18.8	135.3	110.8	24.6	172.7
East North Central	43.6	22.7	20.9	165.3	138.4	26.9	208.9
Ohio	27.0	16.8	10.2	109.5	89.6	19.9	136.6
Indiana	28.5	17.4	11.1	57.2	42.9	14.3	85.7
Illinois	64.6	25.3	39.3	263.6	228.9	34.7	328.2
Michigan	48.6	26.3	22.3	208.3	176.0	32.3	256.9
Wisconsin	31.0	13.3	17.8	105.1	76.5	28.6	136.1
West North Central	22.5	8.8	13.7	63.2	44.2	19.0	85.7
Minnesota	33.5	20.6	12.8	110.3	82.3	28.0	143.8
Iowa	13.8	7.8	5.9	35.6	24.3	11.3	49.4
Missouri	21.0	12.6	8.4	50.4	32.6	17.8	71.4
North Dakota	13.9	7.6	6.3	40.6	30.7	10.0	54.5
South Dakota	19.4	12.1	7.3	59.1	49.9	9.2	78.5
Nebraska	11.2	6.5	4.7	41.1	26.7	14.4	52.3
Kansas	25.6	16.2	9.4	54.7	33.2	21.5	80.2
SOUTH	19.8	8.7	11.1	58.2	39.4	18.9	78.1
South Atlantic	18.3	7.4	11.0	46.7	30.5	16.2	65.0
Delaware	16.7	10.5	6.1	30.7	15.6	15.1	47.3
Maryland	15.8	7.8	8.0	55.8	41.3	14.4	71.5
District of Columbia	10.9	5.3	5.6	60.9	45.8	15.1	71.7
Virginia	19.2	10.7	8.5	37.1	24.0	13.2	56.4
West Virginia	50.1	30.0	20.1	169.8	129.2	40.6	219.9
North Carolina	20.3	11.8	8.5	44.2	25.5	18.6	64.5
South Carolina	25.2	12.5	12.7	43.1	27.7	15.4	68.4
Georgia	17.3	10.3	7.1	46.1	30.1	16.0	63.5
Florida	15.5	9.5	5.9	34.5	20.1	14.3	49.9
East South Central	43.7	23.2	20.5	153.8	105.8	48.0	197.5
Kentucky	53.0	27.0	26.0	227.2	161.3	65.9	280.2
Tennessee	62.0	24.0	38.0	208.2	142.8	65.4	270.1
Alabama	25.8	15.0	10.8	68.2	43.8	24.3	94.0
Mississippi	24.8	12.4	12.4	72.1	48.1	24.0	96.9
West South Central	8.8	2.7	6.1	23.5	16.6	6.9	32.3
Arkansas	23.5	14.2	9.2	42.9	27.6	15.4	66.4
Louisiana	10.8	7.5	3.3	37.1	27.1	10.1	47.9
Oklahoma	15.1	10.2	4.9	38.1	27.0	11.0	53.2
Texas	6.5	4.1	2.4	15.5	11.1	4.5	22.0

⁴⁴ Grouped by Census Division.

⁴⁵ DI-only beneficiaries who are former SSI recipients.

Exhibit App.I.5
Rate of DA&A Beneficiaries per 100,000 adults 18-64 by State in March 1996
(Continued)

State ⁴⁶	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial ⁴⁷	Total	Only	Concurrent	
WEST	26.7	14.8	11.4	137.2	98.2	39.7	163.4
Mountain	20.2	8.8	11.4	56.0	38.7	17.4	76.2
Montana	22.4	12.8	9.6	70.1	52.6	17.5	92.5
Idaho	18.8	11.8	7.1	46.5	30.2	16.3	65.3
Wyoming	9.5	6.1	3.4	27.2	17.3	9.9	36.7
Colorado	11.9	6.6	5.3	34.9	23.1	11.8	46.8
New Mexico	22.7	11.3	11.3	68.6	47.3	21.3	91.3
Arizona	27.2	15.5	11.8	71.3	52.1	19.2	98.5
Utah	13.1	9.0	4.1	30.4	18.9	11.5	43.5
Nevada	35.2	15.5	19.7	90.6	59.0	31.6	125.8
Pacific	28.4	17.0	11.4	167.9	120.6	47.3	196.3
Washington	29.6	13.9	15.7	107.7	75.5	32.2	137.3
Oregon	31.8	15.8	16.0	91.5	63.3	28.1	123.3
California	27.2	10.5	16.8	191.9	138.4	53.5	219.1
Alaska	33.7	18.4	15.3	103.0	73.1	29.9	136.7
Hawaii	18.4	8.6	9.8	53.3	38.9	14.4	71.6
Rates by U.S. Court of Appeals Circuits⁴⁸							
District of Columbia	11.9	6.3	5.7	43.6	32.0	11.6	55.5
First Circuit	46.3	25.5	21.6	124.2	71.8	51.3	168.3
Second Circuit	21.7	14.7	7.2	68.9	47.3	20.5	90.7
Third Circuit	14.2	8.9	4.8	49.5	36.4	13.5	63.1
Fourth Circuit	22.0	12.2	9.9	52.3	36.9	17.6	75.6
Fifth Circuit	9.1	5.5	3.6	25.4	17.2	7.3	33.6
Sixth Circuit	43.5	22.5	21.1	173.5	135.5	38.2	217.7
Seventh Circuit	47.8	20.6	27.2	174.7	146.4	28.0	222.5
Eighth Circuit	22.1	13.2	8.8	62.3	43.7	18.4	84.7
Ninth Circuit	27.6	12.0	15.8	152.8	108.9	43.1	179.8
Tenth Circuit	16.8	10.1	6.3	40.8	27.3	14.3	61.5
Eleventh Circuit	17.8	10.6	7.0	44.0	27.1	16.5	61.1

⁴⁶ Grouped by Census Division.

⁴⁷ DI-only beneficiaries who are former SSI recipients.

⁴⁸ The states and territories contained in each circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals system are as follows: District of Columbia (DC), First Circuit (ME, MA, NH, RI, PR), Second Circuit (CT, NY, VT), Third Circuit (DE, NJ, PA, VI), Fourth Circuit (MD, NC, SC, VA, WVA), Fifth Circuit (LA, MS, TX), Sixth Circuit (KY, MI, OH, TN), Seventh Circuit (IL, IN, WI), Eighth Circuit (AR, IA, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD), Ninth Circuit (AK, AZ, CA, Guam, HI, ID, MT, NV, Northern Mariana Islands, OR, WA), Tenth Circuit (CO, KS, NM, OK, UT, WY) and Eleventh Circuit (AL, FL, GA).

Exhibit App.I.6
Percent of March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible for Benefits in
January, June, and December 1997 by Program ⁴⁹

	January 1997	June 1997	January 1997
Total			
Number Matched	198,855	198,855	198,855
Number Medically Eligible	50,808	63,536	67,591
Percent	25.6	32.0	34.0
Program			
Total SSI	26.3	33.4	35.5
SSI-only	26.5	33.8	36.0
Concurrent	26.0	32.3	34.1
Total DI-only	22.4	26.6	28.6
Serial	19.1	23.0	25.1
Never SSI	25.5	29.8	31.7

⁴⁹ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI.

Exhibit App.I.7
Percent of the March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997,
by March 1996 Characteristics ⁵⁰

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial ⁵¹	Total	Only	Concurrent	
TOTAL							
Number Matched ⁵²	42,729	22,456	20,273	156,126	114,649	41,477	198,855
Number Medically Eligible in December 1997	12,202	7,124	5,078	55,389	41,229	14,160	67,591
Percent Medically Eligible in December 1997	28.6	31.7	25.1	35.5	36.0	34.1	34.0
SEX							
Male	28.3	31.5	24.8	34.3	35.0	32.5	32.7
Female	30.5	33.5	26.9	38.2	38.0	39.0	37.4
AGE							
Under 18	50.0	100.0	0.0	14.5	14.6	0.0	14.8
18-29	21.7	25.0	19.4	28.9	28.2	30.6	28.3
30-39	21.9	24.8	19.5	30.1	30.1	30.1	28.7
40-49	24.2	26.9	21.3	33.0	33.3	32.3	31.0
50-59	38.7	40.3	36.7	51.1	52.1	47.5	47.7
Over 59	42.8	44.0	40.1	48.0	46.7	53.8	46.4
RACE							
White	30.6	33.5	27.0	37.1	37.8	35.6	35.3
Black	24.8	28.2	22.1	33.0	33.7	30.0	31.6
Other	27.3	29.8	24.1	34.5	34.1	35.8	32.9
Unreported	26.4	28.0	24.8	39.7	40.6	37.1	38.3
CITIZENSHIP							
U.S. citizen	NA	NA	NA	35.4	35.9	34.0	NA
Legal aliens	NA	NA	NA	39.6	38.6	42.3	NA
Unknown/ Unqualified	NA	NA	NA	45.3	43.1	50.8	NA
ADDICTION							
Alcohol only	4.7	5.2	4.1	37.5	38.5	35.3	33.7
Drug only	3.5	3.7	3.3	34.0	34.4	33.0	31.1
Both	3.9	4.8	3.2	32.8	32.9	32.6	31.2
Unknown	57.4	58.5	56.0	19.0	18.2	21.1	58.3
LIVING ARRANGEMENT							
Own household	NA	NA	NA	36.1	36.6	34.8	NA
Another's household	NA	NA	NA	27.9	29.0	26.0	NA
Parent's household	NA	NA	NA	12.9	13.0	0.0	NA
Institution or Medicaid facility	NA	NA	NA	55.7	54.7	61.1	NA

⁵⁰ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Variables may be missing (--) if the denominator for the cell, the population in the matched March 1996 Cohort, is zero. Variables labeled NA are unavailable for DI recipients.

⁵¹ DI-only beneficiaries who are former SSI recipients.

⁵² Indicates the number of beneficiaries who received termination notices in June or July 1996 and were DA&A beneficiaries in March 1996.

Exhibit App.I.7
Percent of the March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997,
by March 1996 Characteristics (Continued) ⁵³

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
FEDERAL SSI PAYMENT PER MONTH							
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.4	19.9	32.3	28.2
\$1 - \$149	--	--	--	35.5	32.8	35.9	35.5
\$150 - \$299	--	--	--	33.2	27.2	35.5	33.2
\$300 - \$499	--	--	--	37.8	37.9	34.7	37.8
\$500 or more	--	--	--	35.0	35.7	33.1	35.0
Any payment	--	--	--	36.8	37.3	35.1	36.8
STATE SUPPLEMENT PER MONTH							
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.2	33.0	30.0	31.1
\$1-\$149	--	--	--	45.9	47.4	43.0	45.9
\$150 or more	--	--	--	37.5	37.2	38.8	37.5
Any payment	--	--	--	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.2
FEDERAL DI BENEFIT PER MONTH							
None	9.6	13.2	6.9	35.7	36.0	22.7	15.5
\$1 - \$249	21.9	21.7	22.2	35.9	--	35.9	34.9
\$250 - \$499	24.0	29.0	20.0	34.8	--	34.8	33.2
\$500 - \$799	28.6	31.1	26.2	34.2	--	34.2	30.4
\$800 - \$1,099	33.5	35.8	30.1	33.8	--	33.8	33.5
\$1,100 or more	34.4	36.7	28.6	34.6	--	34.6	34.4
Any payment	29.7	32.6	26.3	34.7	--	34.7	32.1
TOTAL COMBINED SSI AND DI BENEFIT PER MONTH							
None	9.6	13.2	6.9	19.3	19.8	14.7	17.4
\$1 - \$249	21.2	21.7	20.2	30.5	29.9	33.2	29.8
\$250 - \$499	24.0	29.0	20.1	35.6	36.6	31.2	35.0
\$500 - \$799	28.6	31.1	26.1	39.3	40.2	38.0	35.5
\$800 - \$1,099	33.4	35.8	30.0	35.2	35.4	34.4	34.5
\$1,100 or more	34.3	36.7	29.1	35.6	39.5	33.5	35.3
Any payment	29.7	32.6	26.3	36.5	37.3	34.6	35.0
EARNED INCOME PER MONTH							
None	NA	NA	NA	35.8	36.3	34.5	NA
\$1 - \$149	NA	NA	NA	35.1	35.3	34.6	NA
\$150 - \$299	NA	NA	NA	33.1	32.8	33.5	NA
\$300 - \$499	NA	NA	NA	25.4	23.6	28.3	NA
\$500 or more	NA	NA	NA	12.7	11.5	14.8	NA
Any earned income	NA	NA	NA	23.1	22.9	23.4	NA
UNEARNED INCOME PER MONTH							
None	NA	NA	NA	36.5	36.7	26.3	NA
\$1 - \$149	NA	NA	NA	35.1	35.0	35.5	NA
\$150 - \$299	NA	NA	NA	31.4	29.8	33.3	NA
\$300 - \$499	NA	NA	NA	34.5	27.4	35.0	NA
\$500 or more	NA	NA	NA	32.9	11.7	34.3	NA
Any unearned income	NA	NA	NA	33.5	30.2	34.6	NA

⁵³ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Variables may be missing (--) if the denominator for the cell, the population in the matched March 1996 Cohort, is zero. Variables labeled NA are unavailable for DI recipients.

Exhibit App.I.7
Percent of the March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997,
by March 1996 Characteristics (Continued) ⁵⁴

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
LENGTH OF TIME ON DI AND/OR SSI ⁵⁵							
No payment received ⁵⁶	39.7	40.2	38.9	37.3	38.1	36.0	37.6
Less than 1 year	34.8	37.0	28.1	33.9	35.2	32.0	34.0
1-2 years	28.4	31.6	25.5	33.2	33.5	32.6	32.4
3-5 years	25.9	28.7	23.3	34.7	35.0	33.3	32.7
6-8 years	30.4	32.9	27.0	42.9	42.8	42.9	39.6
9-11 years	33.5	35.8	28.6	47.0	47.0	47.0	42.6
12-14 years	37.0	40.2	27.7	50.6	49.8	53.2	45.4
15 years or more	40.8	42.0	37.8	51.3	50.2	56.5	45.3
REPRESENTATIVE PAYEE							
Spouse	NA	NA	NA	33.0	33.9	31.2	NA
Parent	NA	NA	NA	32.3	32.5	31.8	NA
Child	NA	NA	NA	45.7	45.8	45.7	NA
Other relative	NA	NA	NA	35.7	36.3	33.7	NA
Public official	NA	NA	NA	41.7	44.0	36.5	NA
Social agency	NA	NA	NA	35.1	35.3	34.7	NA
Mental institutions	NA	NA	NA	38.3	38.1	38.8	NA
Non-mental institutions	NA	NA	NA	36.3	36.6	35.6	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA	36.6	37.1	35.0	NA
No representative payee	NA	NA	NA	29.7	30.9	27.0	NA
DECISION LEVEL							
Initial award	NA	NA	NA	33.9	34.2	32.9	NA
Reconsideration	NA	NA	NA	36.2	36.4	35.7	NA
Hearing	NA	NA	NA	37.7	38.6	35.2	NA
Appeals council	NA	NA	NA	41.9	42.5	39.7	NA
DISABILITY STATUS							
Permanently Disabled	NA	NA	NA	49.4	50.3	45.7	NA
Not Permanently Disabled	NA	NA	NA	34.9	35.4	33.8	NA
Not Established	NA	NA	NA	40.9	41.5	39.3	NA

⁵⁴ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Variables may be missing (--) if the denominator for the cell, the population in the matched March 1996 Cohort, is zero. Variables labeled NA are unavailable for DI recipients.

⁵⁵ This variable is measured as the duration of time since first receiving SSI or DI. In the case of SSI recipients, the date of eligibility for those who receive allowances is determined by the date of application. Duration for DI is measured from the first date in which the beneficiary is eligible after the mandatory 5 month waiting period.

⁵⁶ The no payment received category includes only individuals who obtained an award, but never received payment.

Exhibit App.I.7
Percent of the March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997,
by March 1996 Characteristics (Continued) ⁵⁷

Characteristics	DI –only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
PRIMARY IMPAIRMENT CLASS							
Infectious and parasitic	NA	NA	NA	44.8	46.3	40.3	NA
Psychiatric	NA	NA	NA	34.2	34.6	32.8	NA
• Substance abuse	NA	NA	NA	32.8	33.4	31.2	NA
• Affective disorders	NA	NA	NA	41.1	41.8	39.6	NA
• Personality disorders, anxiety and other neuroses	NA	NA	NA	34.6	35.2	33.2	NA
• Schizophrenia, paranoia, and functional psychoses	NA	NA	NA	50.5	50.2	51.3	NA
• Other psychoses	NA	NA	NA	43.6	43.8	43.1	NA
Mental Retardation	NA	NA	NA	39.8	40.1	38.6	NA
Other ⁵⁸	NA	NA	NA	41.8	43.4	37.6	NA
Unknown	NA	NA	NA	38.8	39.6	37.2	NA
WORK INCENTIVE STATUS ⁵⁹							
Working, but earning less than \$500	NA	NA	NA	34.5	33.4	38.8	NA
Section 1619(a)	NA	NA	NA	14.3	14.3	14.6	NA
Section 1619(b)	NA	NA	NA	13.7	7.3	18.0	NA

⁵⁷ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Variables may be missing (--) if the denominator for the cell, the population in the matched March 1996 Cohort, is zero. Variables labeled NA are unavailable for DI recipients.

⁵⁸ The “Other” category includes beneficiaries in the following impairment classes: Neoplasms, Endocrine, Central Nervous System, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive, Genitourinary, Musculoskeletal, Congenital, Injury, and Other.

⁵⁹ Work incentive status includes three categories: beneficiaries who retain SSI and Medicaid eligibility but received no SSI payment in March 1996 because of their earnings of record (Section 1619b), beneficiaries who received SSI payments but earned more than \$500 (Section 1619a), and beneficiaries who earned less than \$500. Any SSI beneficiary with earnings in excess of \$500 is automatically in 1619 status. As a rule, those in 1619b status have higher earnings than those in 1619a status, but the earnings cut-off between 1619a and 1619b depends on both the individual (because of impairment related work expenses and unearned income), and the individual's state of residence (because state supplements to SSI affect the cut-off).

Exhibit App.I.8
Percent of March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997,
by Sex and Addiction⁶⁰

Characteristics	Total	Sex		Addiction			
		Male	Female	Alcohol Only	Drug Only	Both	Missing ⁶¹
TOTAL							
Number ⁶²	63,536	44,354	19,176	32,139	9,402	15,556	6,439
SEX							
Male	32.7	32.7	--	32.0	28.8	29.7	58.4
Female	37.4	--	37.4	38.9	34.9	34.7	57.7
ADDICTION							
Alcohol only	33.7	32.0	38.9	33.7	--	--	--
Drug only	31.1	28.8	34.9	--	31.1	--	--
Both	31.2	29.7	34.7	--	--	31.2	--
Missing	58.3	58.4	57.7	--	--	--	58.3
PROGRAM							
SSI-only	36.0	35.0	38.0	38.4	34.4	32.9	18.2
Concurrent	34.1	32.5	39.0	35.3	33.0	32.6	23.5
Serial	25.1	24.8	26.9	27.1	21.6	22.2	36.8
Never SSI	31.7	31.5	33.5	5.2	3.7	4.8	58.5
AGE							
Under 18	14.8	13.2	17.5	17.2	14.0	13.3	100.0
18-29	28.3	27.3	30.0	26.5	30.5	27.4	48.7
30-39	28.7	26.6	32.9	27.7	28.1	28.0	52.7
40-49	31.0	28.9	36.9	28.8	30.6	30.4	55.9
50-59	47.7	46.4	52.8	46.6	43.5	45.2	62.7
Over 59	46.4	45.7	49.7	42.9	45.9	46.8	63.3
RACE							
White	35.3	34.2	38.7	33.0	33.1	34.1	58.3
Black	31.6	33.4	35.4	33.0	28.8	29.2	57.5
Other	32.9	32.1	35.6	33.0	28.1	29.0	60.7
Unreported	38.3	37.1	40.7	40.8	35.8	34.6	45.0
FEDERAL SSI PAYMENT PER MONTH							
None	28.2	27.8	30.0	22.2	19.6	22.5	58.5
\$1 - \$149	35.5	33.9	39.8	37.0	33.3	33.6	15.4
\$150 - \$299	33.2	31.3	36.6	35.1	32.3	29.5	25.0
\$300 - \$499	37.8	36.9	39.7	40.3	36.5	34.3	16.7
\$500 or more	35.0	33.5	38.1	35.3	35.1	34.4	50.0
Any payment	36.8	35.7	39.2	38.8	35.7	34.0	18.4

⁶⁰ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Variables may be missing (--) if the denominator for the cell, the population in the matched March 1996 Cohort, is zero.

⁶¹ Almost all missing cases are DI-only or Serial

⁶² The total number does not equal to the sum of males plus females because there are a small number of cases with missing sex information.

Exhibit App.I.8
Percent of March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997, by
Sex and Addiction (Continued) ⁶³

Characteristics	Total	Sex		Addiction			
		Male	Female	Alcohol Only	Drug Only	Both	Missing
STATE SUPPLEMENT PER MONTH							
None	31.1	30.1	34.1	32.9	25.8	27.8	58.5
\$1-\$149	45.9	43.9	50.5	47.2	44.5	43.9	30.0
\$150 or more	37.5	36.6	39.2	41.2	34.6	35.7	20.0
Any payment	41.2	39.9	43.8	44.4	38.1	38.6	25.0
FEDERAL DI BENEFIT PER MONTH							
None	35.4	34.2	37.8	37.9	33.4	32.4	34.3
\$1 - \$249	33.7	30.8	37.7	34.0	33.6	32.2	41.3
\$250 - \$499	32.9	31.2	37.6	32.8	31.7	31.2	57.0
\$500 - \$799	30.3	29.6	34.4	24.3	23.6	26.6	57.9
\$800 - \$1,099	33.5	33.4	34.5	23.5	17.9	24.8	60.8
\$1,100 or more	34.4	34.3	34.9	19.8	15.3	21.3	63.1
Any payment	32.0	31.0	36.3	27.8	26.8	28.6	59.0
TOTAL COMBINED SSI AND DI BENEFIT PER MONTH							
None	17.4	16.1	21.3	17.9	14.3	17.2	36.3
\$1 - \$249	29.8	29.1	31.4	31.4	24.5	27.6	38.5
\$250 - \$499	35.0	33.7	37.9	36.7	33.3	31.7	56.3
\$500 - \$799	35.5	34.2	39.7	33.8	32.7	33.1	57.8
\$800 - \$1,099	34.5	33.6	37.4	30.3	29.4	31.0	60.8
\$1,100 or more	35.3	34.1	39.3	32.2	32.8	34.3	63.1
Any payment	35.0	33.8	38.3	34.6	32.5	32.2	58.9
LENGTH OF TIME ON DI AND/OR SSI ⁶⁴							
No payment received ⁶⁵	37.6	35.7	41.2	41.9	35.7	32.9	40.2
Less than 1 year	34.0	33.3	35.7	33.1	34.4	30.6	64.7
1-2 years	32.4	30.8	35.9	31.8	30.2	30.6	61.9
3-5 years	32.7	31.3	36.6	32.6	29.6	30.2	56.0
6-8 years	39.6	38.5	43.0	39.3	34.9	36.9	56.0
9-11 years	42.6	41.0	48.9	41.3	38.3	37.3	59.0
12-14 years	45.4	44.3	49.2	40.9	38.3	51.3	60.6
15 years or more	45.3	44.8	47.4	39.9	38.1	43.4	60.5

⁶³ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Variables may be missing (--) if the denominator for the cell, the population in the matched March 1996 Cohort, is zero.

⁶⁴ This variable is measured as the duration of time since first receiving SSI or DI. In the case of SSI recipients, the date of eligibility for those who receive allowances is determined by the date of application. Duration for DI is measured from the first date in which the beneficiary is eligible after the mandatory 5 month waiting period.

⁶⁵ The no payment received category includes only individuals who obtained an award, but never received payment.

Exhibit App.I.9
Percent of the March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997,
By March 1996 State of Residence⁶⁶

State ⁶⁷	DI-only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial ⁶⁸	Total	Only	Concurrent	
NUMBER MATCHED⁶⁹	42,729	22,456	20,273	156,126	114,649	41,477	198,855
UNITED STATES	28.6	31.7	25.1	35.5	36.0	34.1	34.0
NORTHEAST	36.9	39.8	32.5	46.7	47.7	44.8	44.3
New England	33.5	36.0	30.3	46.4	48.3	43.7	42.7
Maine	34.4	38.4	30.2	46.9	50.9	42.9	43.3
New Hampshire	34.1	35.8	31.0	36.4	36.1	36.8	35.5
Vermont	33.0	41.4	20.5	36.0	38.6	33.0	35.1
Massachusetts	33.6	36.5	30.7	47.2	48.7	45.0	43.5
Rhode Island	36.8	38.3	30.3	48.0	48.6	47.0	44.8
Connecticut	31.0	31.4	30.1	45.6	48.6	40.8	40.4
Middle Atlantic	39.8	42.5	34.8	46.9	47.4	45.8	45.3
New York	45.4	48.4	39.8	52.7	52.6	52.9	51.0
New Jersey	35.9	36.1	35.6	38.4	39.4	36.8	37.6
Pennsylvania	29.8	32.8	24.8	39.4	40.8	35.3	37.6
MIDWEST	26.9	30.3	23.5	34.5	35.1	32.0	32.8
East North Central	26.3	29.8	23.1	34.8	35.3	31.8	33.0
Ohio	28.6	30.3	25.7	32.1	32.7	29.2	31.4
Indiana	21.2	21.4	21.0	22.4	23.0	20.7	22.0
Illinois	22.8	26.6	20.6	30.9	31.2	28.7	29.2
Michigan	32.1	36.1	27.6	45.3	46.2	40.8	42.8
Wisconsin	27.9	32.5	24.5	31.6	31.4	32.1	30.7
West North Central	29.5	32.0	25.6	32.8	33.0	32.4	31.9
Minnesota	32.6	34.9	29.4	35.7	34.9	38.1	35.0
Iowa	27.5	34.6	18.0	34.0	34.4	33.3	32.2
Missouri	26.5	28.3	23.7	28.5	29.7	26.2	27.9
North Dakota	26.1	27.6	23.5	31.6	34.2	23.7	30.3
South Dakota	23.7	23.5	24.0	32.0	33.2	25.6	30.1
Nebraska	45.2	50.0	37.5	43.7	42.7	45.4	44.0
Kansas	25.1	27.4	21.2	24.7	24.4	25.2	24.8
SOUTH	27.0	28.9	24.7	30.6	31.9	27.9	29.7
South Atlantic	31.1	31.8	30.1	35.4	37.1	32.0	34.2
Delaware	38.7	39.6	37.0	46.4	53.5	39.1	43.7
Maryland	33.3	34.0	32.5	42.4	44.5	36.5	40.4
District of Columbia	25.7	26.3	25.0	45.4	46.3	42.6	42.7
Virginia	32.0	31.9	32.2	37.0	37.8	35.5	35.3
West Virginia	18.0	19.5	15.6	30.1	32.2	23.4	27.3
North Carolina	41.0	41.6	40.1	41.6	44.4	37.6	41.4
South Carolina	29.0	31.7	26.0	29.6	30.4	28.0	29.3
Georgia	28.8	29.2	28.0	33.9	35.4	31.1	32.6
Florida	30.6	30.9	30.1	31.0	32.5	28.9	30.9

⁶⁶ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Variables may be missing (--) if the denominator for the cell, the population in the March 1996 Cohort, is zero.

⁶⁷ Grouped by Census Division.

⁶⁸ DI-only beneficiaries who are former SSI recipients.

⁶⁹ Indicates the number of beneficiaries who received termination notices in June or July 1996 and were DA&A beneficiaries in March 1996.

Exhibit App.I.9
Percent of the March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997,
By March 1996 State of Residence (Continued) ⁷⁰

State ⁷¹	DI -only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial ⁷²	Total	Only	Concurrent	
East South Central	23.6	27.6	20.1	26.7	28.0	23.9	26.1
Kentucky	27.0	30.4	23.6	35.6	37.3	31.4	34.0
Tennessee	19.4	24.2	16.5	19.5	20.5	17.3	19.5
Alabama	25.2	27.7	21.2	25.7	26.8	23.7	25.5
Mississippi	32.8	31.8	34.0	29.8	29.4	30.5	30.5
West South Central	22.6	22.6	22.6	29.0	29.6	27.3	27.2
Arkansas	25.9	25.9	25.8	30.2	28.3	33.6	28.8
Louisiana	24.7	26.0	21.3	27.6	28.8	24.6	27.0
Oklahoma	18.8	19.4	17.3	33.7	34.5	31.7	29.6
Texas	21.8	21.0	23.6	27.3	28.5	24.1	25.8
WEST	25.7	28.8	23.4	34.6	34.6	34.7	33.2
Mountain	27.7	28.4	26.8	32.4	33.1	31.0	31.2
Montana	27.5	26.5	28.8	29.6	29.0	31.2	29.1
Idaho	29.3	28.9	30.0	29.9	31.9	26.1	29.7
Wyoming	23.1	22.2	25.0	23.8	23.5	24.1	23.6
Colorado	27.7	30.4	23.6	38.8	39.8	36.8	36.1
New Mexico	22.5	25.0	19.6	24.1	24.8	22.5	23.7
Arizona	30.3	28.4	32.9	35.2	35.5	34.3	33.8
Utah	29.8	28.2	34.2	24.4	24.9	23.5	25.9
Nevada	24.8	30.3	20.9	33.1	34.0	31.5	30.7
Pacific	25.2	29.0	22.7	34.9	34.8	35.3	33.5
Washington	31.2	33.4	29.3	42.0	43.4	38.9	39.7
Oregon	24.3	26.1	22.3	26.5	27.6	23.9	25.9
California	24.2	28.4	21.7	34.7	34.3	35.5	33.3
Alaska	19.8	22.2	16.7	32.3	31.8	33.3	29.3
Hawaii	30.7	35.5	26.7	33.9	33.3	35.6	33.1
OTHER	40.3	40.9	0.0	44.4	37.5	100.0	40.4

⁷⁰ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Variables may be NA if the denominator for the cell, the population in the March 1996 Cohort, is zero.

⁷¹ Grouped by Census Division.

⁷² DI-only beneficiaries who are former SSI recipients.

Exhibit App.I.9
Percent of the March 1996 Cohort Medically Eligible in December 1997,
By March 1996 State of Residence (Continued)⁷³

State ⁷⁴	DI -only			SSI			Total
	Total	Never SSI	Serial	Total	Only	Concurrent	
Percent by U.S. Court of Appeals Circuits ⁷⁵							
District of Columbia	25.7	26.3	25.0	45.4	46.3	42.6	42.7
First Circuit	33.9	36.9	30.6	46.9	48.6	44.5	43.3
Second Circuit	42.6	45.2	37.6	51.6	52.0	50.6	49.4
Third Circuit	32.2	34.2	28.5	39.4	40.7	35.9	37.8
Fourth Circuit	31.7	32.7	30.4	36.8	38.5	33.3	35.3
Fifth Circuit	25.3	24.6	26.7	28.1	28.8	26.4	27.4
Sixth Circuit	27.2	31.3	23.0	35.0	36.6	29.1	33.4
Seventh Circuit	23.3	26.3	21.2	30.3	30.6	28.4	28.7
Eighth Circuit	29.7	31.9	26.3	33.6	33.5	33.7	32.6
Ninth Circuit	25.7	28.9	23.3	34.8	34.7	35.0	33.4
Tenth Circuit	24.3	25.7	21.9	29.8	30.5	28.4	28.3
Eleventh Circuit	28.7	29.6	27.0	30.5	31.9	28.2	30.0

⁷³ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI. Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Variables may be NA if the denominator for the cell, the population in the March 1996 Cohort, is zero.

⁷⁴ Grouped by Census Division.

⁷⁵ The states and territories contained in each circuit of the U.S. Court of Appeals system are as follows: District of Columbia (DC), First Circuit (ME, MA, NH, RI, PR), Second Circuit (CT, NY, VT), Third Circuit (DE, NJ, PA, VI), Fourth Circuit (MD, NC, SC, VA, WVA), Fifth Circuit (LA, MS, TX), Sixth Circuit (KY, MI, OH, TN), Seventh Circuit (IL, IN, WI), Eighth Circuit (AR, IA, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD), Ninth Circuit (AK, AZ, CA, Guam, HI, ID, MT, NV, Northern Mariana Islands, OR, WA), Tenth Circuit (CO, KS, NM, OK, UT, WY) and Eleventh Circuit (AL, FL, GA).

Exhibit App.I.10
Changes in Primary Impairment for the March 1996 SSI DA&A Cohort through December 1997 ⁷⁶

Primary Impairment Class as of March 1996	Primary Impairment Class as of December 1997																	
	March 1996 Impairments for Entire March 1996 Cohort	March 1996 Impairments for those Medically Eligible in December 1997	Infectious and parasitic	Endocrine	Psychiatric Disorders	Substance abuse	Affective disorders	Personality disorders, anxiety, and other neuroses	Schizophrenia, paranoia, and functional psychoses	Other psychoses	Mental Retardation	Central Nervous System	Circulatory	Respiratory	Musculoskeletal	Injury	Other	Unknown
Infectious and parasitic	0.7	0.9	28.9	3.5	37.4	0.2	19.4	5.2	6.4	6.2	5.2	2.3	4.6	3.1	9.1	2.5	3.5	0.0
Endocrine	0.4	0.5	2.3	18.2	43.3	0.8	17.8	7.2	7.6	9.9	6.1	3.0	6.4	2.7	10.2	3.0	4.9	0.0
Psychiatric Disorders	74.8	72.1	1.8	1.8	78.1	0.3	36.2	8.7	23.7	9.2	5.4	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.8	1.3	2.3	0.0
<i>Substance abuse</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Affective disorders</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Personality disorders, anxiety, and other neuroses</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Schizophrenia, paranoia, and functional psychoses</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.0</i>
<i>Other psychoses</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Mental Retardation	3.0	3.3	0.5	2.0	29.6	0.6	12.0	4.8	4.1	8.1	56.7	1.8	2.4	1.3	2.0	0.9	3.0	0.0
Central Nervous System	0.3	0.4	1.5	3.0	24.6	0.5	7.5	5.0	2.0	9.6	6.5	34.7	5.0	5.5	11.6	2.5	5.0	0.0
Circulatory	0.4	0.5	1.2	2.3	21.3	0.0	8.9	3.5	1.2	7.7	7.3	1.9	42.1	6.6	9.3	3.1	5.0	0.0
Respiratory	0.2	0.3	1.9	3.8	16.4	0.0	10.1	2.5	2.5	1.3	3.1	1.9	7.6	42.8	15.1	1.9	5.0	0.6
Musculoskeletal	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.7	24.6	0.0	12.3	4.9	3.2	4.2	6.6	3.7	5.2	5.2	38.8	4.2	5.4	0.0
Injury	0.3	0.3	1.4	8.8	29.7	0.0	10.8	8.1	2.0	8.8	5.4	2.7	4.7	2.7	16.9	24.3	3.4	0.0
Other	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.2	22.1	0.3	10.9	3.7	2.5	4.7	3.0	2.7	3.5	2.5	6.7	3.2	51.9	0.0
Unknown	18.6	20.4	3.9	3.5	51.8	0.4	24.8	9.2	9.5	7.9	7.2	3.2	6.1	4.5	11.8	2.7	5.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	2.9	3.0	57.6	0.5	26.8	9.1	11.8	9.4	10.1	2.7	4.7	3.4	8.3	2.3	5.1	0.0

⁷⁶ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income and/or resource criterion of SSI.

Exhibit App.I.11
Monthly Payment and Eligibility Status of March 1996 DA&A SSI Cohort through December 1997

Month	Total SSI (10% SSI Sample) ⁷⁷						
	Paid Status ⁷⁸					Current Pay Status	
	Paid – Federal and State	Paid – Federal Only	Paid - State Only	Total Paid	Total not Paid	In Current Pay	Not In Current Pay
March 1996	32.0	51.0	2.9	85.9	14.1	81.7	18.3
April 1996	31.9	52.3	3.0	87.2	12.8	82.5	17.5
May 1996	31.9	52.1	2.9	86.9	13.0	82.8	17.2
June 1996	31.2	50.8	2.9	84.9	15.2	82.9	17.1
July 1996	31.6	51.2	2.9	85.7	14.3	82.6	17.4
August 1996	31.2	50.5	2.9	84.6	15.4	81.6	18.4
September 1996	30.6	49.4	2.9	82.9	17.1	80.4	19.6
October 1996	30.1	48.6	2.9	81.6	18.4	78.8	21.2
November 1996	29.7	48.0	2.8	80.5	19.5	77.7	22.3
December 1996	29.1	47.1	2.8	79.0	21.1	77.3	22.7
January 1997	16.4	22.4	1.6	40.4	59.6	24.9	75.1
February 1997	15.8	21.7	1.4	38.9	61.1	27.5	72.5
March 1997	15.1	20.7	1.4	37.2	62.8	30.0	70.0
April 1997	14.7	20.5	1.3	36.5	63.5	31.1	68.9
May 1997	14.4	20.3	1.3	36.0	64.0	32.0	68.0
June 1997	14.4	20.3	1.4	36.1	63.9	32.7	67.3
July 1997	14.3	20.1	1.3	35.7	64.3	33.4	66.6
August 1997	14.2	20.1	1.3	35.6	64.4	33.7	66.3
September 1997	14.2	20.3	1.4	35.8	64.2	34.1	65.9
October 1997	14.2	20.4	1.4	36.0	64.0	34.6	65.4
November 1997	14.3	20.7	1.4	36.4	63.6	34.9	65.1
December 1997	14.3	20.7	1.4	36.4	63.6	35.3	64.7

⁷⁷ Monthly payment and eligibility status of the March 1996 DA&A SSI cohort is taken from the 10% DA&A SSI extracts from the Social Security. Monthly payment status for DI DA&A beneficiaries is obtained from the historical fields in the Master Beneficiary Record.

⁷⁸ A beneficiary is considered “paid” if they received a positive amount of income from either Federal and/or State SSI. A beneficiary is considered “eligible” if they are in “current pay status” for that particular month. A beneficiary in current pay status is scheduled to receive SSI benefits for that month. Current pay status and actual payments can differ, for example, if a beneficiary is scheduled to receive retroactive payments.

Exhibit App.I.12
Payment and Current Eligibility of March 1996 SSI DA&A Recipients Who Lost Eligibility in
January 1997, through December 1997 (10% Sample)

Sample		All SSI		SSI-Only		Concurrent	
Number (10 x sample size)		87,900		69,260		18,640	
% of March 1996 Cohort		53.1		58.1		40.2	
Month		% In Current Pay	% Paid	% In Current Pay	% Paid	% In Current Pay	% Paid
1996	March	90.1	92.5	90.6	93.2	88.3	90.1
	April	91.6	94.2	92.1	94.9	89.6	91.7
	May	92.6	94.8	93.0	95.5	91.1	92.1
	June	93.7	95.3	94.2	96.0	92.0	92.8
	July	95.1	96.2	95.8	97.0	92.7	93.6
	August	95.2	96.9	95.7	97.7	93.2	93.9
	September	95.9	97.0	96.2	97.8	94.8	94.2
	October	96.1	97.3	96.3	98.0	95.3	94.5
	November	97.1	98.6	97.4	99.5	96.0	95.7
	December	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	96.5
1997	January	0.0	26.8	0.0	27.2	0.0	25.4
	February	5.2	24.4	5.3	24.6	5.1	23.7
	March	9.9	21.8	9.9	22.3	10.0	20.0
	April	12.5	21.1	12.4	21.5	12.6	19.8
	May	14.1	20.6	14.1	21.1	14.4	19.0
	June	15.5	20.9	15.6	21.1	15.2	19.8
	July	16.9	20.6	16.9	20.9	16.7	19.6
	August	17.8	20.7	17.9	20.9	17.3	19.8
	September	18.5	21.3	18.6	21.6	18.1	20.2
	October	19.5	21.6	19.7	22.0	18.7	20.2
	November	20.1	22.4	20.5	22.8	18.7	21.0
	December	21.1	22.7	21.3	23.1	20.2	21.4

Exhibit App.I.13

Pay Status and Current Pay Status of March 1996 DA&A SSI Cohort through December 1997 (Based on 10 % SSI sample)⁷⁹

SAMPLE	Paid Status			Current Pay Status		
	All SSI	SSI-only	Concurrent	All SSI	SSI-only	Concurrent
TOTAL						
Number (10 x sample size)r	165,690	119,270	46,420	165,690	119,270	46,420
Percent	100.0	72.0	28.0	100.0	72.0	28.0
	PAID IN MARCH 1996⁸⁰			IN CURRENT PAY IN MARCH 1996		
Number	142,440	107,460	34,980	135,430	104,420	31,010
Percent	86.0	90.1	75.4	81.7	87.5	66.8
NO SUSPENSION THROUGH DECEMBER 1997						
Number	38,810	30,830	7,980	30,090	23,790	6,300
Percent of paid or in current pay in March 1996	27.2	28.7	22.8	22.2	22.8	20.3
ONE OR MORE SUSPENSIONS THROUGH DECEMBER 1997						
Number	103,630	76,630	27,000	105,340	80,630	24,710
Percent of paid or in current pay in March 1996	72.8	71.3	77.2	77.8	77.2	79.7
Reinstated by December 1997						
Number	17,330	12,830	4,500	23,470	17,800	5,670
Percent of those with suspensions	16.7	16.7	16.7	22.3	22.1	22.9
Months suspended						
1 – 2	40.7	41.0	40.0	42.6	43.3	40.4
3 – 4	19.6	20.0	18.7	20.2	20.2	20.3
5 – 6	12.4	12.9	11.1	13.6	13.1	15.2
7 – 8	10.1	10.0	10.7	8.4	8.7	7.6
9 – 10	10.6	10.4	11.1	7.1	7.4	6.3
11 – 12	4.6	4.3	5.3	6.1	5.5	8.1
More than 12 months	2.0	1.6	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.1
Mean	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.5
Number of Suspensions						
1	87.9	90.1	81.6	74.1	75.4	69.8
2	11.1	9.1	16.7	19.0	17.8	22.8
3	0.9	0.7	1.6	5.4	5.2	5.8
4 or more	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Not reinstated by December 1997						
Number	86,300	63,800	22,500	81,870	62,830	19,040
Percent of those with suspensions	83.3	83.3	83.3	77.7	77.9	77.1
Month suspended						
April 1996 – July 1996	7.5	4.9	15.1	7.4	6.0	11.9
August 1996- December 1996	13.3	11.5	18.5	12.8	12.2	14.7
January 1997	57.7	62.0	45.6	74.3	76.8	66.2
February 1997- June 1997	15.6	16.1	14.3	2.2	2.1	2.5
July 1998 – December 1997	5.7	5.5	6.4	3.3	2.9	4.7

⁷⁹ Beneficiaries are grouped as SSI-only and Concurrent based on their May 1996 eligibility in the DA&A Universe File.

⁸⁰ A beneficiary is considered “in payment” if they received a positive amount of income from either Federal and/or State SSI. A beneficiary is considered “eligible” if they are in “current pay status” for that particular month. A beneficiary in current pay status is scheduled to receive SSI benefits for that month. Eligibility and payments can differ, for example, if a beneficiary is scheduled to receive retroactive payments.

Exhibit App.I.13 (Continued)
Pay Status and Current Pay Status of March 1996 DA&A SSI Cohort through December 1997 (Based on 10 % SSI sample)

Sample	Paid Status			Current Pay Status		
	All SSI	SSI-only	Concurrent	All SSI	SSI-only	Concurrent
	NOT PAID IN MARCH 1996			NOT IN CURRENT PAY IN MARCH 1996		
Number	23,250	11,810	11,440	30,260	14,850	15,410
Percent	14.0	9.9	24.6	18.3	12.5	33.2
Months since last payment or current pay status						
1 – 2	11.9	14.1	9.7	15.1	14.0	16.2
3 – 4	14.1	13.3	14.9	14.4	11.4	17.2
5 – 6	13.6	11.4	15.9	12.4	9.6	15.1
7 – 8	12.1	10.3	13.9	10.0	8.4	11.5
9 – 10	7.4	6.0	8.8	5.9	4.8	6.9
11 – 12	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5
13 – 24	3.8	3.0	4.6	3.0	2.3	3.7
More than 24 months	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.9	2.0
More than one month, but total months unknown ⁸¹	33.8	39.4	28.1	36.4	47.1	26.0
Mean	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.3	6.2	6.4
Reinstated by December 1997						
Number	4,180	3,060	1,120	4,950	3,590	1,360
Percent of those not paid or not in current pay status	18.0	25.9	9.8	16.4	24.2	8.8
Total months suspended						
1 – 2	2.4	2.6	1.8	3.8	2.8	6.6
3 – 4	5.0	5.2	4.5	4.4	3.9	5.9
5 – 6	3.3	3.6	2.7	4.8	3.9	7.4
7 – 8	3.1	2.9	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.2
9 – 10	4.3	4.9	2.7	3.4	4.2	1.5
11 – 12	5.7	5.6	6.3	4.8	4.2	6.6
13 – 24	10.8	10.5	11.6	13.3	12.5	15.4
More than 24 months	3.3	2.0	7.1	2.0	0.8	5.1
More than one month, but total months unknown	62.0	62.7	59.8	60.4	64.6	49.3
Mean	13.3	11.7	17.3	12.3	11.3	14.0
Months suspended since March 1996						
0	24.6	26.5	19.6	16.0	15.3	17.6
1 – 2	38.0	39.5	33.9	30.9	33.7	23.5
3 – 4	11.0	10.8	11.6	18.4	16.4	23.5
5 – 6	7.7	7.5	8.0	9.3	10.9	5.1
7 – 8	5.0	4.6	6.3	8.3	9.7	4.4
9 – 10	3.6	2.9	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9
11 – 12	3.3	3.6	2.7	4.2	4.5	3.7
More than 12	6.7	4.6	12.5	7.1	3.6	16.2
Mean	3.5	3.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.4
Not reinstated by December 1997						
Number	19,070	8,750	10,320	25,310	11,260	14,050
Percent of those not paid or not in current pay status	82.0	74.1	90.2	83.6	75.8	91.2

⁸¹ These individuals were not eligible in March 1996 and the month in which they were eligible prior to March 1996 is unknown.

Exhibit App.I.14:
Reapplications, New Claims, Pending Decisions, and Medical Allowances for Targeted SSI Beneficiaries

At End of	Reapplications		New Claims Filed by Individuals Who Also Reapplied			New Claims Filed by Individuals Who Did Not Reapply			Medical Allowances					
	Filed	Pending Decision	Filed		Pending Decision	Filed		Pending Decision	Total		To Reapplicants		To Others	
			New	Cumulative		New	Cumulative		New	Cumulative	New	Cumulative	New	Cumulative
December 1996	119,500	38,770	150	150	140	3,700	3,700	3,140	43,870	43,870	43,730	43,730	140	140
January 1997	119,500	27,430	3,830	3,980	3,960	870	4,570	3,820	4,890	48,760	4,790	48,520	100	240
February 1997	119,500	20,880	2,170	6,150	6,010	110	4,680	3,180	2,890	51,650	2,720	51,240	170	410
March 1997	119,500	16,180	1,480	7,630	6,820	50	4,730	2,310	2,080	53,730	1,890	53,130	190	600
April 1997	119,500	12,860	1,270	8,900	7,090	50	4,780	1,720	1,270	55,000	1,140	54,270	130	730
May 1997	119,500	10,110	1,090	9,990	6,660	60	4,840	1,240	1,190	56,190	1,080	55,350	110	840
June 1997	119,500	8,040	1,120	11,110	5,980	150	4,990	1,020	760	56,950	680	56,030	80	920
July 1997	119,500	6,260	1,000	12,110	5,720	200	5,190	1,040	590	57,540	540	56,570	50	970
August 1997	119,500	5,050	890	13,000	5,250	140	5,330	920	400	57,940	340	56,910	60	1,030
September 1997	119,500	3,490	660	13,660	4,540	290	5,620	1,020	440	58,380	390	57,300	50	1,080
October 1997	119,500	2,120	770	14,430	4,110	340	5,960	1,200	440	58,820	380	57,680	60	1,140
November 1997	119,500	1,010	410	14,840	2,850	330	6,290	1,340	360	59,180	350	58,030	10	1,150
December 1997	119,500	0	260	15,100	2,000	150	6,440	1,390	370	59,550	360	58,390	10	1,160

Exhibit App.I.15
Characteristics of the March 1996 SSI DA&A Beneficiary Cohort in
Case Study States⁸²

Characteristics	Total	California	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania
TOTAL					
Number Matched	156,126	37,407	5,511	12,214	4,799
Percent Medically Eligible in June 1997 ⁸³	33.4	33.1	34.1	43.3	37.2
SEX					
Male	68.9	67.1	76.1	65.4	70.6
Female	31.1	32.9	23.9	34.6	29.4
AGE					
Under 18	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7
18-29	8.6	7.1	14.3	9.7	8.0
30-39	31.7	30.7	35.9	30.8	27.9
40-49	37.7	40.2	30.9	40.3	35.8
50-59	17.8	17.7	15.6	16.0	22.0
Over 59	3.9	4.2	3.0	3.0	5.6
Mean	42.0	42.6	39.9	41.6	43.2
RACE					
White	41.9	41.9	81.5	21.3	48.0
Black	39.5	31.6	11.5	66.5	36.5
Other	9.0	17.3	0.5	2.2	4.7
Unreported	9.6	9.2	6.5	10.0	10.8
CITIZENSHIP					
U.S. citizen	98.7	97.7	99.9	99.6	99.4
Legal aliens	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.5
Unknown/ Unqualified	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
ADDICTION					
Alcohol only	52.3	38.2	79.6	46.1	59.0
Drug only	17.7	28.8	13.0	15.7	14.8
Both	29.9	32.9	7.3	38.3	26.1
LIVING ARRANGEMENT					
Own household	93.4	92.8	93.0	96.1	94.9
Another's household	3.4	2.7	4.8	1.4	2.4
Parent's household	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Institution or Medicaid facility	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
FEDERAL SSI PAYMENT PER MONTH					
None	14.4	21.1	12.6	8.8	9.3
\$1 - \$149	10.1	9.5	10.0	7.2	9.1
\$150 - \$299	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.5
\$300 - \$499	56.7	56.5	52.6	69.6	55.6
\$500 or more	14.3	9.1	20.3	10.5	21.4
Median of Payments>0	\$470	\$470	\$470	\$470	\$470

⁸² Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

⁸³ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI.

Exhibit App.I.15
Characteristics of the March 1996 SSI DA&A Beneficiary Cohort in Case Study States
(Continued)⁸⁴

Characteristics	Total	California	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania
STATE SUPPLEMENT PER MONTH					
None	63.7	12.0	99.9	94.4	8.5
\$1-\$149	15.9	8.0	0.0	5.4	89.0
\$150 or more	20.3	80.0	0.1	0.2	2.5
Median of Payments>0	\$156	\$156	\$171	\$24	\$27
EARNED INCOME PER MONTH					
None	97.5	98.0	97.7	96.7	98.5
\$1 - \$149	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4
\$150 - \$299	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
\$300 - \$499	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1
\$500 or more	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.8
Median of Incomes>0	\$261	\$280	\$83	\$318	\$270
OTHER UNEARNED INCOME PER MONTH					
None	66.2	66.9	59.5	78.1	68.8
\$1 - \$149	3.4	2.7	7.7	2.8	3.8
\$150 - \$299	7.9	6.6	9.8	6.6	6.1
\$300 - \$499	14.3	12.9	14.3	9.8	14.0
\$500 or more	8.2	10.9	9.4	2.8	7.2
Median of Incomes>0	\$390	\$427	\$294	\$313	\$391
LENGTH OF TIME ON SSI⁸⁵					
No payment received	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8
Less than 1 year	7.4	3.5	18.8	5.2	6.4
1-2 years	35.3	26.7	48.9	37.2	32.4
3-5 years	42.7	50.9	26.7	52.7	41.1
6-8 years	9.6	13.3	3.7	3.2	12.6
9 years or more	4.3	5.0	1.3	1.5	6.8
Mean	3.7	4.3	2.6	3.3	4.1
REPRESENTATIVE PAYEE					
Spouse	5.8	5.0	17.5	3.8	7.0
Parent	19.2	19.2	22.4	21.0	18.9
Child	4.1	3.7	4.5	5.6	4.5
Other relative	22.8	17.0	25.3	25.0	25.4
Public official	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
Social agency	14.8	15.8	6.8	14.2	0.0
Mental institutions	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.1
Non-mental institutions	4.8	9.1	0.6	3.1	2.2
Other	26.1	27.5	21.6	26.9	29.3
No representative payee	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.0

⁸⁴ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

⁸⁵ This variable is measured as the duration of time since first receiving SSI. The date of eligibility for those who receive allowances is determined by the date of application.

Exhibit App.I.15
Characteristics of the March 1996 SSI DA&A Beneficiary Cohort
Case Study States (Continued)⁸⁶

Characteristics	Total	California	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania
DECISION LEVEL					
Initial award	53.1	55.4	56.8	68.5	40.2
Reconsideration	14.5	20.6	10.4	14.5	9.2
Hearing	32.0	23.7	32.5	16.9	49.8
Appeals council	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8
DISABILITY STATUS					
Permanently Disabled	3.6	1.9	4.0	3.7	3.7
Not Permanently Disabled	96.2	97.9	95.9	96.3	96.1
Not Established	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
PRIMARY IMPAIRMENT CLASS					
Infectious and parasitic	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8
Psychiatric	74.8	75.2	79.9	83.3	59.2
Substance abuse	63.8	66.1	67.1	62.1	47.8
Affective disorders	4.4	2.6	6.4	10.1	5.0
Personality, anxiety and other neurotic disorders	2.4	2.1	4.3	3.0	2.7
Schizophrenia	1.9	2.1	0.8	2.8	2.4
Other non-substance abuse	2.3	2.3	1.3	5.3	1.3
Mental Retardation	3.0	0.8	6.5	4.7	3.1
Other ⁸⁷	3.4	1.9	4.3	7.1	3.2
Unknown	18.6	21.5	9.2	9.4	33.7
WORK INCENTIVE STATUS⁸⁸					
Working, but earning less than \$500	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.6
Section 1619(a)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Section 1619(b)	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4

⁸⁶ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

⁸⁷ The "Other" category includes beneficiaries in the following impairment classes: Neoplasms, Endocrine, Central Nervous System, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive, Genitourinary, Musculoskeletal, Congenital, Injury, and Other.

⁸⁸ Work incentive status includes three categories: beneficiaries who retain SSI and Medicaid eligibility but received no SSI payment in March 1996 because of their earnings of record (Section 1619b), beneficiaries who received SSI payments but earned more than \$500 (Section 1619a), and beneficiaries who earned less than \$500. Any SSI beneficiary with earnings in excess of \$500 is automatically in 1619 status. As a rule, those in 1619b status have higher earnings than those in 1619a status, but the earnings cut-off between 1619a and 1619b depends on both the individual (because of impairment related work expenses and unearned income), and the individual's state of residence (because state supplements to SSI affect the cut-off).

Exhibit App.I.16
Characteristics of the March 1996 DI-only DA&A Beneficiary Cohort in
Case Study States⁸⁹

Characteristics	Total	California	Kentucky	Michigan	Pennsylvania
TOTAL					
Number Matched ⁹⁰	42,729	5,312	1,285	2,850	1,112
Percent Medically Eligible in June 1997 ⁹¹	26.6	22.1	27.2	29.9	27.7
SEX					
Male	86.6	86.3	91.9	86.9	87.1
Female	13.4	13.7	8.1	13.1	12.9
AGE					
Under 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-29	3.2	2.3	3.3	4.7	2.7
30-39	23.1	21.8	23.5	25.8	20.7
40-49	41.4	43.1	41.2	42.0	41.0
50-59	25.3	25.9	25.8	21.9	28.1
Over 59	7.9	6.9	2.6	5.6	7.5
Mean	45.5	46.9	45.3	44.3	46.3
RACE					
White	59.5	63.9	79.4	42.7	63.5
Black	27.4	22.1	8.6	47.3	20.9
Other	12.1	12.5	11.7	8.8	15.3
Unreported	1.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.4
ADDICTION					
Alcohol only	37.1	32.2	43.0	35.1	36.1
Drug only	10.8	21.3	3.0	11.5	7.9
Both	6.6	6.8	3.4	7.2	7.9
Unknown	45.6	39.6	50.6	46.2	48.1
FEDERAL DI BENEFIT PER MONTH					
None	5.5	11.1	2.6	6.6	5.3
\$1 - \$249	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2
\$250 - \$499	9.7	5.4	9.8	8.1	8.8
\$500 - \$799	54.9	43.8	57.3	49.1	55.3
\$800 - \$1,099	23.3	31.8	21.2	26.4	24.0
\$1,100 or more	6.0	7.5	8.1	9.2	5.4
Median of payments>0	\$681	\$771	\$674	\$709	\$683
LENGTH OF TIME ON DI⁹²					
No payment received	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Less than 1 year	3.4	2.2	6.7	3.3	3.1
1-2 years	28.0	21.1	38.1	25.2	25.9
3-5 years	45.7	53.3	38.9	51.4	43.3
6-8 years	12.4	15.5	9.9	10.3	15.6
9 years or more	10.1	7.6	6.2	9.7	11.7
Mean	4.9	5.1	4.1	4.9	5.2

⁸⁹ Unless otherwise indicated, each number reported is a column percent. Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding or a small number of missing values.

⁹⁰ Indicates the number of beneficiaries who received termination notices in June or July 1996 and were DA&A beneficiaries in March 1996.

⁹¹ Medical eligibility can differ from program eligibility for an SSI beneficiary if the recipient does not satisfy the income criterion and resource criterion of SSI.

⁹² This variable is measured as the duration of time since first receiving DI. Duration for DI is measured from the first date in which the beneficiary is eligible after the mandatory 5 month waiting period.

F. Counterfactual Termination Analysis

To produce our first-cut estimates of the number of targeted beneficiaries who lost their benefits because of the 1996 legislation, we developed estimates of counterfactual termination rates. The most useful prior analyses of benefit termination for our purposes are Rupp and Scott (1995), for SSI-only cases, and Hennessey and Dykacz (1989), for DI cases.

Rupp and Scott provide information on benefit duration for a one-percent random sample of adults who were awarded SSI disability benefits between 1974 and 1982. While they provide information about the relationship between duration and beneficiary characteristics, they provide no specific information about DA&A cases. Hence, we begin with figures they provide for all SSI-only beneficiaries and make *ad hoc* adjustments for two characteristics of DA&A beneficiaries. The first is that a substantial majority have psychiatric impairments. The Rupp and Scott analysis shows that SSI beneficiaries with psychiatric impairments are substantially less likely to have their benefits terminated than those with other impairments. The second is duration. The probability of termination declines with duration, and our analysis shows that most targeted beneficiaries had been beneficiaries for a relatively short time. We did not adjust for other characteristics, such as age and sex, because the adjustment for psychiatric impairments implicitly adjusts for other differences between the characteristics of psychiatric cases and those of the full beneficiary sample.

Estimated one-year to 10-year “survival rates” (i.e., the share of an award cohort remaining on the rolls after the indicated number of years) appear in the second column of **Exhibit Appendix I.17**, based directly on the Rupp and Scott findings. The figures in the third column have been adjusted to match the one-year and 10-year survival rates that Rupp and Scott find for psychiatric disorders; intermediate year values are interpolated, using the unadjusted estimates and the sizes of the adjustments for years one and 10. The six-year DI figure in the last column is an estimate for psychiatric DI cases, from Hennessey and Dykacz. Values for other years are based on the SSI psychiatric estimates from the previous column, adjusted to reflect the difference between the SSI psychiatric and DI psychiatric six-year values. Adjustment details appear in the footnotes to the table.

We needed to estimate counterfactual terminations for the period from the end of March 1996 through December 1997, 1.75 years. To estimate the proportion of beneficiaries at each duration whose benefits would normally be terminated over a 1.75 year period, we first converted the unconditional survival rates for psychiatric cases to “conditional rates” – the share of those on the rolls at the end of n years who are also on the rolls at the end of $n + 1$ years -- by dividing the survival rate for $n + 1$ by the rate for n . Subtracting each of the conditional survival rates from 1.0 yields one-year termination rates for each duration – t_1, \dots, t_{10} . We computed the 1.75 year termination rate for initial duration n as $t_n(t_{n+1})^{.75}$. For $n > 10$, we used the $n = 10$ value. The SSI-only rates were applied to the SSI-only duration distributions (Exhibit App.I.17) and the DI rates were applied to the DI-only duration distributions, yielding values of 20.4 and 6.3 percent, respectively, as initial estimates of the counterfactual for percent terminated.⁹³ These would be somewhat lower if the fact that some re-enter SSI after their initial spell is terminated.

We rounded the derived estimates to 20 and 10 percent, respectively, and arbitrarily used the midpoint for concurrent cases. We increased the value for DI-only cases by almost four

⁹³ The duration distributions in Exhibit App.I.XXX are grouped, with cells that are two or three years wide. We applied the mid-point of the 1.75-year termination rates for the first and last years in the cell’s range to all cases in the cell.

percentage points to reflect the fact that 5.5 percent of the DI-only cases in the Universe File were not on the rolls in March 1996 and only a very small share later re-entered. We did not make a similar adjustment for SSI-only because observed re-entry was more substantial; such an adjustment would have been in the opposite direction of the adjustment we chose not to make for re-entry.

Exhibit App.I.17
Survival Rate Estimates Used for Termination Analysis

Years ¹	Estimated Survival Rates		
	SSI – Only ²	SSI Psychiatric ³	DI Psychiatric ⁴
1	71.1%	88.6%	95.3%
2	57.7%	73.0%	88.8%
3	48.8%	62.8%	84.6%
4	42.4%	55.4%	81.5%
5	36.8%	48.9%	78.8%
6	32.7%	44.1%	76.9%
7	29.0%	39.6%	75.0%
8	25.6%	35.6%	73.3%
9	22.8%	32.1%	71.9%
10	20.6%	29.8%	70.9%

¹Years since allowance.

²Based on Rupp and Scott (1995, Table 6). Calculated by repetitive multiplication of conditional survival rates; the unconditional rate for year n is the product of the conditional rates for years 1 to n .

³Survival rates for the end of years 0 and 9 are 12-month and 120-month figures found by Rupp and Scott for psychiatric cases. Intermediate values are interpolated by adding a weighted average of the differences between the two year 0 and two year 9 figures to the unadjusted figure, with the weight for year 0 declining linearly from 1.0 in year 0 to 0.0 in year 9.

⁴Hennessey and Dykacz (1989, Table 6) report that only 25 percent of DI beneficiaries in their sample who were awarded benefits on the basis of a mental disorder left the rolls in the first six years following award; hence, we assume a 75 percent survival rate at the end of six years. Values for other years were interpolated by adding a value to the adjusted value in the previous column that is proportional to the difference between the adjusted value and 1.0, using the 6-year values to determine the proportion. Hennessey and Dykacz also report that 50 percent of DI beneficiaries with mental disorders are on the rolls at the end of 12 years. This suggests that our 10-year figure is somewhat high.

APPENDIX II CASE STUDY METHODOLOGY

APPENDIX II. CASE STUDY METHODOLOGY

A. Overview

Case studies were conducted in four states. In each state, we conducted unstructured interviews with representatives of a local field office of SSA, the state disability determination service (DDS), the state substance abuse agency, local substance abuse treatment agencies, a variety of other local service agencies, and other relevant actors as appropriate. Where possible, contacts were also made with SSA regional offices, organizational representative payee agencies, and representatives of the former RMAs.

The following description of the case study methodology is divided into several sections. First the rationale for selecting states, localities, agencies, and local interviewees is discussed. Next the methods for contacting potential interviewees and scheduling the case study visits are reviewed. The final section outlines the range of topics discussed in the unstructured interviews.

B. Rationale for the Selection of States

We used several criteria for selection of the states. Key factors were the number of SSI and DI recipients in the DA&A category in 1995; reapplication rates; availability of alternative supports for those who lost benefits; previous case study research on DI and SSI beneficiaries in the state; ongoing state or local surveys or other studies that would inform this study; and other administrative databases that would inform this study, including the CSAT studies of the SSI/DI DA&A population. As a counterpoint to the observations obtained from three relatively affluent states, we were also interested in states with chronically low per capita income and limited state and local social services. It is important to note that all four of the states selected had relatively high numbers of DA&As—in fact all four were ranked among the top ten states for SSI enrollment of DA&As. This was a conscious decision intended to ensure that the case studies provided information on the conditions faced by a large percentage of the beneficiary population. A clear disadvantage of this strategy is that it is likely that these states differ in important ways from states that had lower than average total or per capita enrollments in the programs. The rationale for the choice of the individual states follows:

- **California** had twenty-five percent of all SSI recipients in the DA&A category in 1995. Also, three localities in California are conducting longitudinal CSAT-funded surveys of these recipients; and the administrative database on Medicaid (Medi-Cal) recipients may be very useful for this project. There also are the past and ongoing studies of the homeless population in California; and previous case studies concerning DI and SSI issues were conducted in that state by Lewin and Westat staff.
- **Kentucky** had three percent of the SSI recipients in the DA&A category in 1995. The State has very low levels of economic well-being according to various measures of income, including poverty level, per-capita personal income, and median household income. Kentucky also has virtually no alternative supplements (cash or medical) available to former DA&A clients with the exception of one free physician visit provided by a volunteer physician. In summary, Kentucky is a poor state that had a high number of DA&A recipients, and that provides little alternative support for the study population.

- **Michigan** had eight percent of the SSI recipients in the DA&A category in 1995. State programs that provide cash assistance to the DA&A population are very limited. The GA program was essentially eliminated in 1991, and previous empirical and case study research by Lewin demonstrated that this led to a sharp increase in SSI recipients, especially men with mental impairments. Those who lose benefits as a result of the legislation may find very limited assistance available—cash or in-kind—from other sources. One of the CSAT surveys is being conducted in the Detroit area. Effects in Illinois and Ohio, which also substantially cut GA programs in 1991, are likely to be similar to those in Michigan, and these together account for 26 percent of all recipients.
- **Pennsylvania** had three percent of the SSI recipients in the DA&A category in 1995. Its policy environment stands in sharp contrast to Michigan's—a relatively generous GA program including state-only Medicaid, and multiple sources of substance abuse treatment—perhaps explaining Pennsylvania's relatively low share of SSI recipients in the DA&A category. A longitudinal administrative database will allow us to track critical variables for approximately 2,000 of the affected SSI recipients and, potentially, a comparison group of GA recipients. We would expect effects in New York—which represents five percent of the 1995 SSI caseload in the DA&A category—to be similar due to its relatively generous support system.

Key statistics that served as a basis for selecting each of these states are shown in *Exhibit III.1*. The first column of the exhibit shows the number of SSI DA&A recipients in the state and the state's national ranking in terms of the total number of this population. Column 2 presents the SSI DA&A enrollment as a percentage of all SSI blind and disabled recipients in the state, as well as the corresponding national rank. The third column shows the SSI DA&A enrollment in the state as a percentage of the US total. The fourth column moves beyond disability benefits and shows the percent of the state's population receiving some form of federal public aid, consisting of AFDC and SSI; the national rank also appears in this column. Columns 5-8 rank the states according to various measures of income, including poverty level, per-capita personal income, and median household income.

Exhibit App.II.1 Characteristics of the Selected Case Study States

State	Rank and Number of SSI DA&A Recipients (12/95)	Rank and % of Total Disabled that are DA&A Recipients (12/95)	% of all DA&A Recipients (1995)	Rank and % of Population Public Aid Recipients (1994)	Rank and % of Population Below the Poverty Level (1994)	Rank and Personal Income Per Capita (1995)	Rank and Median Household Income (1994)
California	1 32,749	5 4.8%	25%	1 11.7%	7 17.9%	12 \$22,035	14 \$35,331
Kentucky	8 4,302	11 3.1%	3.3%	6 9.3%	6 18.5%	43 \$17,305	46 \$26,595
Michigan	3 10,918	2 5.9%	8.3%	7 9.1%	19 14.1%	15 \$21,898	15 \$35,284
Pennsylvania	9 4,074	19 1.9%	3.1%	17 7.2%	24 12.5%	18 \$21,645	22 \$32,066
U.S.	NA 130,924	NA 2.6%	100%	NA 7.7%	NA 14.5%	NA \$21,188	NA \$32,264

C. Procedures for Selecting Sub-State Areas and Agencies

We used several criteria for selecting the local areas within a state and the particular agencies to visit for interviewing purposes. SSI and DI DA&A recipients represented a very small proportion of the total number of people who receive substance abuse treatment in a typical year (Lewin, 1993). Therefore, it was essential to be careful to identify interviewees who had significant experience with this population. We also made a concerted effort to identify interviewees with a range of perspectives on the population and programs, so as to avoid the potential bias that might result from interviewing, for example, only advocates. Many of the other criteria were pragmatic in character, intended to accommodate the timing and fiscal constraints, and to support the overall research objectives by linking to other sources of data to be analyzed as part of the broader research effort.

We selected areas covered by the CSAT demonstration sites that will be supplying additional data for analyzing the impact of the DA&A legislation. CSAT sites are in operation in Michigan and California. Using a similar rationale, we visited Philadelphia where we have obtained access to a longitudinal data base on human service recipients that should include a number of DA&As. The data sets from Philadelphia and the CSAT demonstrations contain potentially valuable information about former DA&As, such as continued substance abuse and treatment, employment and income, living arrangements, quality of life measures, and other information for use in the development of the econometric models. However, these data sets do not include important contextual information that may help explain the patterns of client impacts, such as state and local policies in response to the DA&A legislation, and advocacy efforts by agencies on behalf of the former beneficiaries. For this reason, the case studies can inform and support our analysis of the Philadelphia and CSAT data sets, as well as the SSA administrative files. All site-visit activity within each state had to be accomplished during a three-day period, including interviews with staff from an SSA field office, DDS, state DA&A agency, and several local service provider agencies. Therefore, we selected sub-state areas and agencies to visit that were within a reasonable proximity of each other, to ensure that travel among agencies did not consume excessive time.

The first two guidelines largely dictated the general choice of localities to be visited in each state. We used a listing of the SSA field offices and the metropolitan areas with the largest

numbers of former DA&As as a basis for selecting SSA field offices and the associated DDSs. The concentration of former DA&As and the reapplication levels varied widely among and within the states. Given this pattern, it seemed likely that knowledge of the DA&A legislation's impact would be greatest in the high-concentration areas.

In each state we requested assistance from the SSA field offices, the DDSs, and the State DA&A agency in identifying local service provider agencies. We specified two criteria for the selection of local agencies. The first was that the agency had a substantial level of involvement with the DA&A beneficiary community. We wanted to be careful to select agencies that would be knowledgeable on the policy changes and their implications. Agencies selected included alcohol and drug treatment programs, health clinics, organizational representative payees, homeless programs, and others. The second criteria was that we wished to interview agencies with a wide range of perspectives on the DA&A policy changes. We explained our understanding that the policy changes may have been considered controversial, and ask that they identify potential interviewees who might represent a range of views on the subject. In this way we hoped to avoid the selection of agencies or interviewees with a consistent bias or perception of the issues and problems.

Another source of information on the impact of the DA&A legislation, especially the 1994 law, are individuals associated with the former referral and monitoring agencies (RMAs) that SSA established through contracts in every state. There were over 600 such agencies, employing about 2,500 persons who conducted a range of activities, including interaction with SSA field offices and treatment agencies in monitoring and reporting on the continued participation in treatment programs. In California, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, the RMAs operated under SSA's contract with Maximus, Inc., and upon termination of the contract, the local operations ceased. We succeeded in locating and interviewing former RMA contractors in Michigan and Kentucky.

D. Methodology for Selection of Local Interviewees

The first step was to make advance telephone contacts with the SSA field offices, DDSs, and state DA&A agencies. Through these initial contacts, we identified and scheduled interviews with the persons most knowledgeable about the impact of the DA&A legislation. We also got assistance from these agencies in identifying local service providers who had substantial involvement with the DA&A population. Given the range of topics to be discussed, and the desire to sample differing perspectives on the issues, we typically interviewed several people within each agency. For example, case workers in the local service provider agencies were often able to provide information on client outcomes, while administrative staff were better positioned to address the impact of the DA&A legislation on agency budget and staffing levels.

Service agency staff who worked closely with RMAs were able to comment on the characteristics and needs of former DA&As referred for treatment. SSA field office staff were able to discuss their interaction with RMAs regarding corrective action taken when the beneficiary did not follow the requirements of the law. State DA&A staff typically had the greatest knowledge about treatment programs in the state and their funding sources.

DDS personnel determined the eligibility of former DA&As who reapplied. These state staff could describe the disability profile of appellants and the major factors distinguishing between awards and denials. For example, what other medical impairments did the former DA&As often have, and were the appellants similar to or different from each other in the types and/or severity of these medical conditions? How did the former DA&A status of the appellants affect the

determination process, what factors were involved, and how did they influence the decisions? Were these determinations easier or more difficult than others, and why?

As we did at the agency selection stage, we also indicated our interest in sampling a variety of perspectives and opinions on the DA&A policy changes within each agency. Throughout the selection of interviewees, the major criteria were knowledge of the detailed workings of the process, and gaining a broad representation of perceptions.

E. Contact Approach

Contacting and scheduling interviews with the relevant parties proved a challenging effort, complicated by the timing of the visits in the midst of the summer vacation season. The procedures used were generally effective in addressing the logistical requirements of scheduling interviews across multiple agencies during a relatively short time in each location.

First, we selected the geographic locations within each state, using the site selection criteria presented above. We confirmed with the SSA staff the name and contact information of the SSA field office and the DDSs for these locations in each of the four states. Representatives from the SSA Office of Disability identified areas with high concentrations of former DA&As. Staff from the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD) provided the names and contact information for the state DA&A agency directors in the four case study sites. Next, we prepared and distributed an information packet to potential interviewees. This included a letter of introduction we obtained from SSA to confirm the Federal sponsorship of this study and encourage the cooperation of agencies. Also included were a second letter on Westat letterhead that introduced the study team and solicited participation in the case study interviews. A toll-free telephone number was provided in case the recipient had questions about the study, and a project description was included that summarized the purpose and methodology of the study. Recipients were informed that they would soon be contacted by telephone to make arrangements. We distributed these information packets first to the SSA field offices, DDSs, and state drug addiction and alcoholism agencies. SSA headquarters staff also contacted regional office staff, who in turn contacted the relevant local office staff, to gain their cooperation. After the local service delivery agencies were identified, we distributed the same informational packets and followed similar procedures with them as well.

We prepared a standard script for use in our telephone contacts with the case study agencies to secure cooperation and arrange for the individual interviews. This script helped ensure that we consistently conveyed the purpose and methodology of the study to agency staff and addressed all the procedural steps necessary to guarantee a successful set of interviews during the three-day period. For the local agencies in particular, these initial contacts also included a brief screening to ensure that the potential interviewees were, in fact, knowledgeable about the population and the changes in the SSI and DI programs. In most cases we found the agencies interested in the study and eager to speak with us. The telephone discussions were often extended and provided the case study team with a good deal of information about the structure of the local service delivery system and the agencies' roles in that system.

During these initial telephone contacts, all the logistical details on scheduling the case study visits and interviews were worked out. As might be imagined, this often involved repeated contacts to accommodate everyone's schedules. By the conclusion of that process, we established and confirmed the following:

- The three-day period for each of the four states;
- Dates and times for visits to each agency and organization;

- Name and contact information for each person, by agency;
- The date, time, duration, and place of each interview;
- General categories of information to be covered during each interview;
- Any available DA&A client and service information that each person should assemble;
- Documentation on data sets about treatment and other services to DA&As;
- Meeting space for the plenary and individual interviews at the local offices; and
- Advance contact with each person, directly or through a local official, to confirm this information.

Follow-up letters were sent to the lead contact at each agency to confirm this scheduling information. The letters also provided the names and roles of the project staff members who would be conducting the site visits.

F. Typical Site Visit Schedule and Approach to Interviewing

While the realities of scheduling conflicts didn't always permit it, we attempted to structure the case study visits following a logical hierarchy, proceeding from those most intimately involved with the process to those whose roles were less central. Accordingly, we planned to begin our site visits with staff from the SSA field office, and to spend up to one-half day interviewing staff at this location. The balance of the first day was, ideally, spent in a visit with the associated DDS office, again interviewing a number of staff members with differing roles in, and perceptions of, the policy changes. Invariably, the interviews with SSA FO and DDS staffs proved highly informative. In San Francisco and Philadelphia, where SSA regional offices were also located, we visited with the staff members who had been involved with the implementation of the SSI/DI policy changes. These interviews were also quite helpful.

On the second day, we planned to begin by interviewing staff from the state DA&A agency. As it happened, this schedule only worked in Michigan and Kentucky. The remainder of the three day site visit was taken up by interviews with a variety of local service provider agencies. These included agencies that offer substance abuse treatment to former DA&As, agencies that serve homeless persons, mental health agencies, organizational representative payees, health clinics, and other community agencies. These agencies provided a rich source of information on local policy changes in response to the DA&A changes, the effects on the agencies' staffing and programs, and the experiences of their clients.

The interviews were conducted by two-person teams. Both participated in the discussion, with one taking the lead in the interviewing process and the other recording the responses. After each day's interviews, project staff discussed the questions and responses, noting surprising or unusual responses. This procedure helped minimize lost information and confusion among the interviews, given the relatively large number of agencies and individuals we visited during the three-day period. All the case study visits took place during the three-week period between July 14th and August 1st, 1997. A total of ninety-nine individuals were interviewed in thirty-three agencies.

Following a practice that had proven successful in previous case studies with staff from SSA field offices and DDSs, we typically began a visit to each agency with an initial group presentation of the purpose of the study. After this brief discussion, we conducted interviews with individuals or smaller groups of staff. This combination of plenary discussions and individual interviews elevated the comfort levels of both interviewers and staff, avoided the need

for repeated summaries of the study, and helped focus the conversations during the individual discussions.

Scheduling conflicts sometimes made it impossible to speak with agency representatives during the field period. There were also cases in which the field interviews made it apparent that there were other key actors who should be interviewed. In these cases, we conducted telephone interviews, generally after returning from the area. In Michigan, a very instructive telephone interview was conducted with three administrative law judges employed by the SSA Office of Hearings and Appeals. Interviews with the state DA&A agency staff in California and Pennsylvania were conducted at a later date by telephone. In Pennsylvania, we also conducted a telephone interview with a representative of the State Disability Advocacy Program.

All the interviewees were asked and consented to our use of a small tape recorder to record the unstructured interviews. These recordings were used only by project staff for the purpose of assuring that we captured complete information for preparation of the site visit reports.

G. Content Areas Addressed

The content of the unstructured interview discussions varied considerably both across agencies and among individual interviewees within an agency. The questions were generally structured to elicit a description of the individual's role in the policy change process and their knowledge of the affected population. Throughout the interviews, we were reminded of the parable of the blind men and the elephant. People's perceptions of the policy changes and their impact on clients varied widely, depending on their role and degree of involvement in the process. SSA FO administrators tended to view the issues quite differently than did claims examiners, who, had a different perspective than did those who worked at the DDS or the service agencies. Far from there being any consistent perspective or bias, we found tremendous diversity in observations and assessments.

The primary focus of interviews with "lead agencies," such as the SSA regional and field offices, state Disability Determination Services, and state DA&A agencies was on the manner in which these agencies carried out their responsibilities in implementing the two pieces of DA&A legislation. For example, the SSA field offices were responsible for the initial processing of reapplications, and played a key role in contacting DA&As who were facing termination of benefits. They had also been involved in the benefit suspension process due to treatment non-compliance under the provisions of the 1994 legislation. The DDSs conducted the record reviews and many face-to-face hearings to determine the eligibility of former DA&As to receive benefits under alternate disability allegations. We sought answers to questions such as what formal and informal relationships, forms, and procedures these offices developed with each other and the other interested parties. How well did these agencies work together in the process? What problems occurred, and how were they resolved?

The interviews explored how consistently beneficiaries participated in their substance abuse treatment and perceptions of the impact of the legislation in changing prior behavior. SSA field offices also were responsible for interaction with representative payees on the proper stewardship of cash payments, and the interviews explored the efficacy of this aspect of the 1994 legislation as well. SSA distributed the termination notices, that included information the beneficiary about the reapplication procedures. Reapplications were accepted and reviewed for completeness by the field offices, then sent on to the DDSs for further processing. The interviews covered the

follow-up actions, inquiries, problems, and resolutions by various agencies and individuals, including representative payees, RMAs, and the SSA field offices. We asked what reasons the staff could give for the 40 percent of the DA&As who did not respond to the notice and file a reapplication? How many of these persons have since come forward and filed new applications? The DDSs were responsible for processing the initial reapplication requests, and there was a high level of effort during a relatively short period of time to accomplish this. What new or revised systems did the DDS have to put into place to address the workload, and how well did these operate during the reapplication period in advance of the January 1, 1997 termination date? How time-consuming was the reapplication process, compared to new applicants or continuing disability reviews, and how difficult was it to determine continuing eligibility? Most important, in what ways did the termination and reapplication process influence outcomes for former DA&As? What were the most common alternate disability allegations in the DA&A reapplications? How did the different alternate disability allegations (e.g., liver disorders, mental illnesses, mental retardation, etc.) influence the decision making process, and was appropriate medical documentation generally available?

Finally, we conducted interviews with representatives from local public or private agencies that provide direct services to clients. These included agency directors and staff members from direct service provider organizations such as substance abuse treatment centers, community mental health centers, agencies serving homeless persons, medical care providers, advocacy groups, and others. The content of the interviews consisted of both impacts on the agency and on the client and included the agency's ability to meet client needs, the quality and quantity of services provided, issues surrounding funding and budgetary constraints, client willingness to participate in provided services, and observations of client impact. Interviews also probed for information on criminal justice system involvement of former DA&As.

We developed unstructured interview guides to ensure that the site visits probed for the major activities and outcomes that occurred as a result of the two pieces of DA&A legislation. While the role of the agency and the individual interviewees dictated the specific flow of the discussion, the general outline of topics is shown in *Exhibit Appendix II.2*.

Exhibit Appendix II.2

Topics for Case Study Interviews

State and Local Agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of the Agency in DA&A Termination• Background on Agency<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ clients and services⇒ service system description• Impact of the Legislation on Agency<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ operations and policies⇒ number and responsibilities of employees⇒ budget⇒ short-term vs. long-term impacts⇒ forces influencing policies• Perceptions of Impacts on Clients<ul style="list-style-type: none">⇒ number/percentage that will apply or receive benefits for another disability⇒ special populations or geographic locations affected⇒ impact on housing, food, medical care of clients⇒ reasons why beneficiaries did not respond to termination notices⇒ reasons for decisions to reapply or not reapply

- ⇒ projected outcomes: employment, homelessness, criminal activity, continued substance use, etc.
- Availability of Other Resources
 - ⇒ general assistance
 - ⇒ state-funded medical assistance
 - ⇒ homeless shelters and housing assistance
 - ⇒ drug and alcohol treatment
 - ⇒ other assistance for poor or disabled persons
- Future Implications
- Availability of Empirical Data